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JOURNAL

OF THE

Illinois State Historical Society

VOLUME I
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OF THE

ILLINOIS



State Historical Society



PUBLISHED BY THE

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



SPRINGFIELD:
PHILLIPS BROS., STATE PRINTERS.

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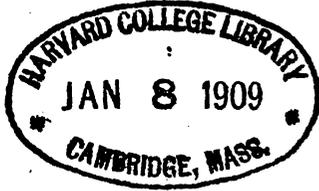


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The new edition of the history of the

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EDITORIAL.

To the members of the Illinois State Historical Society:

For some time the Illinois State Historical Society has been considering the advisability of beginning the publication of a regular bulletin or circular which will be a sort of "Journal of Information" for the use of the members of the society. The long and necessary delay in the publication of the annual volume of the society's transactions makes such a publication a necessity. Our secretary has in her annual reports for several years past, urged upon the society the desirability of it. At a meeting of the directors of the society held during the sessions of our last annual meeting (1908) a committee was appointed for the purpose of considering the matter, and with a strong recommendation to the committee that a circular or bulletin be published if found practicable. The committee consisted of the president, the secretary, Mr. Andrew Russell of Jacksonville, and Capt. J. H. Burnham of Bloomington. This little pamphlet is the result of the deliberations of this committee.

Other societies in all parts of the United States are issuing such periodicals. The Illinois State Historical Society has for some years issued annually a little leaflet containing the names of the officers and committees of the society, and the committee feels that the time has come when it is possible to make this little leaflet serve this and other purposes. It has seemed best to call the publication the "Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society." This number will meet at least two of the present needs of the society. It furnishes as usual, the names of the officers and committees, it also contains an article written for the purpose of aiding the local committees in the celebration of the semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858. It is expected that this publication will be continued as occasion arises and as opportunities present themselves. It is hoped that current events in the historical work of this and other states may be reported and reviews of historical publications be published. It will perhaps, develop that reports of the meetings, and items of interest in regard to local historical societies may be published, and that each number will contain at least one paper or address of real historic value and interest, and that a considerable amount of bibliographical work can be done through its columns. The committee hopes that the Journal may be a regular quarterly publication, but that will have to be decided by the necessities

and opportunities of the future. The secretary will be glad to hear from the members of the society in regard to the publication of the periodical, and to receive suggestions as to its scope and future.

The committee desires to call attention to the suggestions contained in the report of our secretary; and lastly to the address to the local committees on the semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. The publication of this circular or address on this latter subject is one of the principal reasons for the publication of this Journal. All the members of the society are urged to assist in these celebrations and to aid the committees in every possible way.

Very respectfully,

ALFRED ORENDORFF,
JESSIE PALMER WEBER,
ANDREW RUSSELL,
J. H. BURNHAM,

Special Committee on the Publication of a Periodical.

**Officers and Committees of the Illinois State Historical Society
January, 1908 to May, 1909.**

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Second Vice-President.

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The Presidents of local Historical Societies.

*Died April 22, 1908.

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Mrs. E. M. Bacon, Decatur.	A. W. Crawford, Girard.
A. W. French, Springfield.	Alfred Orendorff, <i>ex-officio</i> .

*Deceased.

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M. C. Crawford, Jonesboro.	Sumner S. Anderson, Charleston.
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SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH THE ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ON RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND LIBRARIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Miss Maude Thayer, Springfield, Chairman.

E. M. Prince, Bloomington.	Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield.
T. J. Pitner, M. D., Jacksonville.	Mrs. Eliza I. H. Tomlin, Jacksonville.
Dr. Grace Dewey, Jacksonville.	Alfred Orendorff, <i>ex-officio</i> .

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO FORMULATE A PLAN FOR A PERIODICAL PUBLICATION FOR THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Alfred Orendorff, Springfield, Chairman.

Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield.	Andrew Russell, Jacksonville.
	J. H. Burnham, Bloomington.

Celebration of the Semi-Centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858.

Fifty years ago, the attention of the whole country was turned to the then Western State of Illinois. The war cloud was rising in the south, and the new territories beyond the Mississippi were beginning to attract the attention of many settlers, and as the importance of the trans-Mississippi country began to be realized by the people, general interest in the subject of the extension of slavery was felt, and was crystallized in the halls of the Congress of the United States. Should Kansas and Nebraska come into the Union as free or slave states? That was the burning question of the day. Nebraska was to *have* territorial government, but it was divided by the measures of 1854, and the southern part was called Kansas. Mr. Douglas believed that the people of the territories ought to decide for themselves as to whether or not their states should be slave or free. Mr. Lincoln believed there should be no more slave states. The story of the eloquent debates between these two intellectual giants is too well known to need re-telling. Mr. Lincoln was nominated by his party, as its choice for a seat in the Senate of the United States at the State convention held at Springfield, June 16, 1858, for the place then filled by Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Douglas was a candidate for re-election. The two sides of the controversy were presented to the people of Illinois in a series of speeches by the two champions; and their adherents became excited to a burning enthusiasm. Speeches were made at various towns by each, and it became the custom for them to reply to charges made in the speeches of the other, and finally, Mr. Lincoln, on the advice of friends, sent a challenge to Mr. Douglas, asking him to meet him in joint debate upon the questions of the day. The challenge was accepted and seven great joint debates were held. These debates called the attention of the whole country to the senatorial contest in Illinois and have been called the introduction of the State into politics, as a great force which must be considered in all political plans of a national character. John T. Morse, Jr., a biographer of Mr. Lincoln, in speaking of the first published edition of the debates, says:

"It is just appreciation, not extravagance, to say that the cheap and miserable little volume, now out of print, containing in bad newspaper type 'THE LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS DEBATES,' holds some of the masterpieces of oratory of all ages and nations."

Seldom, if ever, have people had an opportunity such as was given the people of Illinois in 1858, to learn the fundamental reasons for

political tenets and beliefs. The debates are unique. They have often been imitated, but as there have fortunately, been no questions before the people involving such vital principles, and perhaps no such men as Lincoln and Douglas to present the issues, there has been nothing like these meetings in the forum of the people. The Lincoln-Douglas debates stand alone in our history. They mark an epoch in the career of each of these two great men. They mark an era in the history of Illinois. They mark an era in the history of the nation. They introduced Abraham Lincoln to the people of the United States, and they brought Illinois to place and power in the nation. So it is proper that the people of Illinois should, in a fitting manner, celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of these great intellectual and moral struggles. The Illinois State Historical Society hopes to assist the people of the various towns where the original debates occurred in commemorating these historic events. A committee of the State Society has been named with a member in each of the towns. The society has no wish to dictate in the matter of local celebrations. It wishes merely to assist the local committees. The secretary of the Historical Society and Honorable Clark E. Carr, the chairman of the committee of the Historical Society, will gladly answer any questions or render any assistance in their power.

The society begs to offer the following suggestions :

The celebrations will occur at each of the seven towns where the original debates occurred and should be given on the anniversary of the original debate, and at the same hour of the day, and as nearly as may be practicable, on the same spot where the original debate occurred.

At Ottawa, Friday, August 21, 1908.

At Freeport, Thursday, August 27, 1908.

At Jonesboro, Tuesday, September 15, 1908.

At Charleston, Friday, September 18, 1908.

At Galesburg, Wednesday, October 7, 1908.

At Quincy, Tuesday, October 13, 1908.

At Alton, Thursday, October 15, 1908.

It is certainly time to have plans made for these celebrations.

Each town should have an orator to make an address or perhaps two orators, one to speak on Mr. Lincoln, and one to speak on Senator Douglas. It will be well to have special provisions made for those persons who heard the original debates. It might be well to have a memorial badge, or souvenir, to indicate these survivors. Ask the ladies of each town to show the costumes that were worn by the women on the day of the original debate. There will probably be some one among the older ladies who will have some articles of dress which were worn by some woman of her acquaintance on the historic day. Have these survivors occupy seats of honor, either on the platform or in comfortable and conspicuous places. It is of the utmost importance that orators of reputation and ability be secured at once. These selections should be made as soon as possible. Each of these towns have been visited by Honorable Clark E. Carr, the chairman of

the committee of the Illinois State Historical Society. Colonel Carr held conferences in each of the towns and made many excellent suggestions, which are, no doubt, remembered.

The most important thing of all is that these celebrations should be given by the whole town, that there should be no party politics nor cliques in them. Make every effort to have it a celebration by the people of your town, your county, your vicinity. Try to secure the best possible speakers. Your newspapers will be of the greatest assistance to you. Be sure to have a committee on advertising or publicity.

The time is short. There must be no delay. If these meetings are to be successful, you must work, and you must work hard, and must work together. The woman's clubs will assist greatly with the details. The school children must take part. The Historical Society will be very glad to have the written reminiscences of as many as possible of the persons who heard the original debates. The board of directors of the Illinois State Historical Library some months ago, appointed a commission to examine into the value of historical documents before the library published them. A committee from this commission with Prof. E. E. Sparks as chairman, has prepared a circular on the semi-centennial of the debates, and the State Department of Public Instruction published the circular. It contains many helpful suggestions. Copies of it can be obtained by writing to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Let me say again that the time is short and the work is great. Lose no time. Make every effort to have your own local celebration the best of the seven. Call on the secretary of the Illinois Historical Society for any aid which is in her power. This is to be for the Historical Society, the special work of the summer of 1908.

The State Historical Society is hoping to have for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Mr. Lincoln which occurs February 12, 1909, a very great exhibit of souvenirs of Mr. Lincoln and his times. It is hoped that this celebration of the debates may be the means of procuring much interesting material for this exhibit. Persons having letters, addresses, books, pamphlets or pictures of Mr. Lincoln or Senator Douglas or of persons or events connected with either of them will please inform the secretary of the society of the existence of such valuable material.

Chairmen of local committees are *earnestly requested to report* to the secretary of the society what steps have already been taken towards the celebration. It will greatly facilitate the work if these reports are made at once.

The time is short, the labor is great, the occasion is one of great historic importance. No other such opportunity will probably, come to your community for at least another fifty years. Let us make the celebration worthy of the great actors, and let them be models of what a celebration of a great historic event may be. Let them be filled with enthusiasm, harmony and broad patriotism.

GEORGE NELSON BLACK.

1833-1908.

In Memoriam.

The cause of Illinois and western history has sustained a great loss in the death at his home in Springfield, on April 22, 1908, of George Nelson Black, a director in the Illinois State Historical Society since its organization and one of the founders of the society.

Mr. Black was also at the time of his death a member of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, which position he had occupied for more than ten years, he having been appointed in 1897 by Governor John R. Tanner. Mr. Black deserves a large measure of credit for the expansion and growth of the historical library in the service of which he spent much time and labor. He was devoted to the work of the library and the society and retained the liveliest interest in both up to the day of his death. About two and a half years ago Mr. Black had the misfortune to fall over the banisters of the stairway at his residence and was very severely injured. He never fully recovered from this accident. A full sketch of the life and services of Mr. Black will be given in the regular transactions of the society. He left surviving him, of his immediate family, his wife, a son, John W. Black, and a daughter, Anna Louise, the wife of Dr. George F. Stericker, of Springfield, three grandchildren, and one brother, Mr. Alexander Black, of Lee, Mass. He also left a number of nephews, nieces and other relatives to whom he had been unusually kind and thoughtful, and a large circle of friends. The funeral occurred at St. Paul's church in Springfield. A number of prominent citizens of Springfield and neighboring towns acted as honorary pallbearers, among whom were Dr. E. J. James and Dr. M. H. Chamberlin, Mr. Black's colleagues on the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library; Capt. J. H. Burnham, of Bloomington, a director of the Historical Society; Dr. J. F. Snyder, of Virginia, Ill., former president and director of the society; Dr. Wm. Jayne, and Dr. A. W. French, members of the society. A committee of the local members of the society attended the funeral in a body. The members of this committee were: Judge J. Otis Humphrey, Clinton L. Conkling, Wm. Jayne, E. A. Snively, James H. Matheny, Charles P. Kane, James W. Patton, James M. Graham, Guy I. Colby, J. H. Collins, E. E. Hagler, George Huskinson, George A. Sanders, Charles

R. Coon, E. S. Walker, H. E. Barker, J. McCan Davis, Lewis H. Miner, James A. Rose, A. W. French, George T. Palmer, Hugh Graham, W. L. Gross, Charles E. Hay, John D. Marney, E. S. Scott, Charles R. Taylor.

After the impressive services at the church the interment was made in beautiful Oak Ridge cemetery almost under the shadow of the stately shaft which marks the last resting place of Abraham Lincoln, whom Mr. Black, as a young man, had had the privilege of knowing and loving, and whose fame and memory were among the greatest pleasures of his advanced years. George N. Black, though largely self educated, was a man of culture and refinement and of the largest charity and humanity. He was of a peculiarly gentle and winning personality and most quiet and retiring in manner and tastes. He was extremely fond of books and owned a large private library. He was one of the most active and untiring business men the city of Springfield has ever possessed. Many of the principal objects of interest in Springfield were secured to the city through the efforts of Mr. Black. He was very proud of Springfield and spared no efforts to promote its interests.

His name is connected with the birth and growth of the Illinois State Historical Society and his labors for the society and the library will be remembered as long as these institutions exist.

Report of the Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Illinois State Historical Society.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 30, 1908.

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to submit to you my report of the work of the society for the year beginning January 24th, 1907, and ending January 30, 1908. The society has from its organization flourished and grown and the report of each year has been that that year has been one of greater prosperity than its immediate predecessor. The year 1907 has been no exception to this rule. The society has grown and prospered in every branch of its numerous activities. It has increased in membership and in influence. It now has 477 members, 18 of which are honorary members, three life members and 34 members who have joined the society in accordance with our agreement with the Illinois State Press Association. I wish to pay a tribute to these press association members. Few of our members are in positions to be more helpful to the society than are these editors of newspapers throughout the State, and they most generously respond to our requests for assistance. We appeal to them for information in regard to matters relating to their respective neighborhoods, they insert notices of our meetings, and do all they can to extend the usefulness of the society. They also send their newspapers to the library and these files will in time, in fact they do now, furnish valuable history of the localities in which they are published.

The society has lost by the hand of death nine of its members. They are: Judge James B. Bradwell, one of our honorary members; Mrs. Eliza Kincaid Wilson, also an honorary member; Judge David McCulloch, one of the founders and a director of the society; Mr. Charles A. Dilg, Hon. L. H. Kerrick, Mr. John B. Orendorff, Dr. A. P. Coulter, Mr. Peyton Roberts and Hon. Wm. Vocke, one of our vice presidents. Suitable notices of these members will appear in the transactions of the society.

I wish again to ask the members of the society to inform the secretary of the deaths of any members of the society. Our membership is now so large and extends over the entire State, and it sometimes happens that deaths occur and that the secretary, not receiving notice of them, is unable to record them.

The president of the society and the secretary attended the meeting of the semi-centennial of the Chicago Historical Society on February 8, 1907. An interesting historical address was delivered by Mr. Franklin H. Head, the president of

the Chicago Historical Society and interesting letters of greeting and congratulation to this pioneer society from many individuals and societies were read. A number of the members of the Illinois State Historical Society are also members of the Chicago Historical Society and we had the pleasure of meeting them on this interesting occasion. The president and secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society also attended the annual meeting of the American Historical Association at Madison, Wisconsin, on December 27th and 28th, 1907. They attended a meeting of the conference of historical societies of which Prof. E. B. Greene was the secretary, and on the same day attended the meeting of the Association of Mississippi Valley Historical Societies.

At this latter meeting the subject of coöperation of historical societies in the collection and publication of historical materials was thoroughly discussed and several plans were suggested for coöperation in the collection of source materials from the originals records in the older states, and foreign countries. The Illinois State Historical Society was represented in this discussion by President Orendorff and Prof. C. W. Alvord. The Illinois State Historical Society is no longer one of the small societies, and there are several societies that are not as old as we are. I want to urge the members of this society to take some of the work of these important matters in hand. Our committees are active, but as I said to you last year there is still room for improvement along this line. I want each member of the society to aid in the collection of local material. If you have a local society in your neighborhood, and I hope you have, collect first for your local society, and if you have no place to store your material urge your county authorities, or your city council to help you to secure such a place. If you have not a local society, send to the State society local imprints, books or sermons and addresses printed in your towns, or collections of letters, that throw light on the earlier history of the State or any part of it. The secretary has since the last annual meeting prepared and placed in the Illinois State building at Jamestown at the Ter-Centennial celebration of the settlement of Jamestown an historical exhibit relating to Illinois and its people, as usual placing stress upon the Lincoln exhibit. The Illinois State commissioners were well satisfied with the exhibit and have written me that there was no state exhibit at the exposition which approached it in interest, and that it was visited by more than ten thousand people during the progress of the exposition. It may not be out of place to speak of the work done by the Fort Massac commission in marking the site of old Fort Massac. The secretary of the Historical Society is also secretary to the Fort Massac commission. Fort Massac park is the property of the State of Illinois and is supported by the State as a free public park. The Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution appropriated one thousand dollars toward a monument to George Rogers Clark and his 154 brave companions in arms who captured Kaskaskia and the northwest for the state of Virginia and so for the United States. The park is situated on a beautiful bluff of the Ohio river on the

outskirts of the city of Metropolis in Massac county, Illinois. It is a beautiful spot, and the monument has been erected and is a most creditable shaft. The dedicatory exercises of the park and monument will occur in the early summer and the commission and the Daughters of the American Revolution are most anxious that the Historical Society take part. I suggest that delegates be sent to the dedication of this truly historic spot, which marks an era in the historical work of the State. Also at Quincy a monument will be erected to the memory and in honor of George Rogers Clark. This monument is erected from an appropriation by the State Legislature of \$5,000. There are many more historic spots, which the State should own and preserve. Fort Gage, Starved Rock, and other sacred and historic spots should receive attention from this society. In this connection I desire to suggest that occasional meetings of the society should be held in the various localities of the State. Would not a summer meeting at Starved Rock in connection with the LaSalle county historical society be pleasurable and profitable? I think that the meeting in the several towns where the Lincoln-Douglas debates occurred will take the place of these local meetings for this year, and while I know that the committee for the celebration of the semi-centennial of the debates will call your attention to these matters, I can not refrain from urging that the society give the local committees the fullest sympathy and assistance. I think that special committees from the society should be appointed for each of these local celebrations. I believe the time is at hand when the society should publish a regular bulletin or some form of serial publication. Through these publications the work of local historical societies could be greatly facilitated. They may be quarterly, or bi-monthly, and they might be bound as a part of the annual transactions. The papers read or collected by the local societies might form a part of these bulletins.

I have often said that the work of the secretary of the society and the librarian of the library go hand in hand and it is hard to separate them in a report. The library has increased largely in the past year. Our genealogical department is especially flourishing and our collection of genealogical works is a surprise to visitors. The chairman of the committee on genealogy will make a report, so it is unnecessary for me to speak of it further, except to urge any members of the society who may have histories or historical sketches, however brief, of their families to donate them to the library. The library purchases general works, but of course it can not buy family histories, as their name is legion. The librarian will welcome information or suggestions along this or other branches of the work of collecting historical material. We are preparing a bibliography of Illinois authors which the library board will publish in due time. We ask for information of Illinoisans who have written books, poems, songs, magazine or newspaper articles, or of books about Illinois people, places or events. The reference work of the library and society is constantly growing and I with my assistant do my best to meet it, and to respond to all in-

quiries and do the reference work which our correspondence requires. We receive dozens of letters each day to answer which requires considerable labor and research. We have no stenographer regularly, but we sometimes employ one for short periods. We now have in the library more than twenty thousand books and pamphlets. The work of cataloguing and classifying them is well kept up and it is of course no light task. Since our last meeting the transactions for the year 1906 have been published. Five thousand copies of this valuable book were issued and the demand for it increases every day. It is a matter of deep regret to me that the earlier numbers of our transactions are entirely out of print. No day passes but we have inquiries from new members and others who wish to make their sets of our publications complete. It will certainly be necessary to take some steps to have them reprinted. Our last year's book is still in the hands of the printers. As the affairs of the State grow, so the demands for State printing grow, and it becomes more difficult to hasten the book, but I think you will be rewarded for your patience by its excellence when it finally reaches your hands. The publication committee deserves the highest commendation, and the fact that its chairman, Prof. E. B. Greene, gives so much of his valuable time to the editorial supervision of our transactions before the manuscript is placed in the hands of the printer should be especially appreciated by the society, as it ensures the value of the book according to modern historical methods.

The library has issued Illinois Historical Collections Vol. 2, of which you have all received copies. This is edited by Prof. C. W. Alvord, whose splendid introduction, which is a history of Illinois as a county of Virginia, is a distinct contribution to State history.

I very much regret that I am obliged to present to you the resignation of Prof. E. E. Sparks as a director of the society, though he will retain his membership and interest in the society for which he has labored so untiringly. He goes to the State college of Pennsylvania, and while we congratulate the Keystone state we are sorry to lose him from Illinois. He leaves us as a valedictory work his splendid volume, a new edition of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, which the library board will shortly publish.

These, I think, are the most important of the numerous labors in our field of State history. I wish to call your attention to the fact that next year, 1909, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The Governor recommended to the State Legislature the appointment of a commission to arrange for an appropriate celebration of this great historic occasion. The Legislature by joint resolution authorized the Governor to appoint a commission of fifteen citizens of the State to arrange for a celebration in Springfield on February 12, 1909. This will be one of the great dates of the twentieth century. I most earnestly urge that the society take an active part in connection with the commission to be appointed by the Governor, in making this one of the greatest celebrations that has ever been given in this country. We should invite historical societies from all the states, from large cities, from other countries, to send delegates

to Springfield for this great event. It may be that when the subject of the change of date for holding our annual meeting is discussed you may decide that you would like to hold it the time or very near the time of this great international celebration. I would like to suggest that you each try to make a list of the persons of your acquaintance of whom you have any knowledge who actually knew Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Douglas. We would be very glad to have copies of the reminiscences of these persons in the library. I suggest that you get such persons to write, or to dictate their reminiscences, and send copies to the secretary of the society.

The library is now so crowded that a new book becomes a problem. It may be that as the legal department of the State is moving over to the new and beautiful temple of justice, that we may obtain more room and thus relieve the congestion.

Once more let me say that the society is growing, rapidly, vigorously, and wholesomely. Teachers, preachers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, farmers, housewives, Illinoisans from every walk of life are taking an interest in your work and trying to help you along. I will not speak of the local societies for the chairman of the committee for that purpose will tell you far better than I can how hopeful and encouraging is that work.

We are certainly marching on. I congratulate you, but I beg for help to secure original manuscripts, letters, etc. I am very sensitive of our deficiency in this respect. That is our great weakness. We have not what Wisconsin and Iowa have as yet, but we will have at no distant day. Illinois does not long remain behind in any branch of its work.

My I be pardoned if I say a word that may seem too personal.

I wish to say to the society that its thanks are due to my assistant, Miss Georgia L. Osborne. She has worked early and late. She has never been too ill or too tired to work for the interest of the library and the society. She has been, indeed, my faithful and sympathetic right hand. I hope you will pardon me for making this statement a part of the records of the society.

Respectfully,

JESSIE PALMER WEBER,

Secretary Illinois State Historical Society.

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Numbers 2 and 3

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JULY AND OCTOBER 1908

JOURNAL



OF THE

Illinois State Historical Society.

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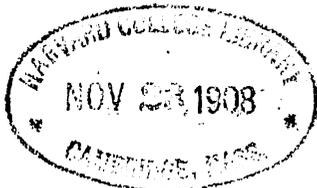
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to May, 1909.

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The Presidents of local Historical Societies.

*Died April 22, 1908.

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Editorial Note.

In publishing the second number of the first volume of the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, the committee decided to delay it, and include in it two numbers of the volume in order that it may contain a brief report of the two first celebrations of the semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858. The celebration at Ottawa was the first and took place on Friday, August 21st.

The Freeport celebration occurred on Thursday, August 27th. These two celebrations were successful in every detail and the citizens of these towns and the chairmen of the committees having the celebrations in charge are to be congratulated. Accounts of the celebrations will be found in this number of the Journal.

Attention is called to the other debate celebrations and the members of the society are urged to attend as many of them as is convenient. It is hoped that each member of the society will have the privilege of attending at least one of them, as they are truly historic events, long to be remembered, and the speakers are men of distinction who will deliver addresses which will be most instructive.

Dr. Snyder's description of the Brown county ossuary in this number of the *Journal* (that properly should have appeared in the Historical Society's *Transactions* of 1907), is one of a series of papers on Pre-historic Illinois which the State Historical Society designs to continue with the view of stimulating public interest in the study of Illinois archæology. The term "prehistoric" as applied to American antiquities is somewhat ambiguous and misleading. As employed in reference to the Indian occupancy of Illinois it really comprehends a department of our State's history, dealing with human events transpiring here in the ages preceding the beginning of its *recorded* history in 1673.

The study of that unwritten part of our history, tinted as it is by the glamor of mystery, if not as materially important as the written part, is certainly equally fascinating. To recover, interpret, and record the life story of the primitive peoples that first came here, and for a vast period of time occupied this region, is not only an appropriate work for the Illinois State Historical Society, but an imperative duty. The remains of aboriginal tribes that for many successive generations held sway over our prairies, hills, and streams, and of their arts, habits and manner of living, are rapidly disappearing, and no concerted effort has yet been made by our State, or any of our educational institutions, for their preservation. The historical societies of New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Missouri, and several other States, recognizing the value of such relics, have for years labored faithfully to rescue them from spoliation by the ignoramus and the mercenary vandal.

Though late to begin it now, the Illinois State Historical Society should engage in this work, and prosecute it systematically and vigorously. We wish to call the earnest attention of the public, and more especially of the members of the State Historical Society, to the papers we publish relating to this department of State history, and will be grateful for such suggestions, opinions, or contributions as they may offer.

ALFRED ORENDORFF,
JESSIE PALMER WEBER,
ANDREW RUSSEL,
J. H. BURNHAM,

Special Committee on the Publication of a Periodical.

Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858.

THE OTTAWA MEETING.

The city of Ottawa and LaSalle county celebrated on Friday, Aug. 21, 1908 the fiftieth anniversary of the first of the famous joint debates between Mr. Lincoln and Senator Douglas. The day was a gala day for Ottawa. The city was handsomely decorated and pictures of Mr. Lincoln and Senator Douglas were everywhere displayed. Some of the older residents had original pictures of Mr. Lincoln displayed in the windows of their residences, which they had cherished from the time of the original debate. The weather was most delightful and there was a very large crowd in the city.

The carriage in which Mr. Lincoln rode on the day of the original debate was in use, and was occupied during the parade by the mayor and some other city officials. The carriage is in an excellent state of preservation and is now the property of J. M. Gore of Grand Ridge. Mr. Gore prizes this historic relic very highly.

The LaSalle County Historical Society had quarters in the principal hotel where a committee received persons who had heard the original debates and gave each of them a badge with an appropriate inscription, and seats were reserved for them on the platform. About three hundred of these veterans were present and as many more sent in their names as having been present and having heard the original debate. The letters from these survivors came from many distant cities and states, and many anecdotes were related of the famous day fifty years ago.

The exercises of the day began with the presentation to the city, by the Illini Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Ottawa, of an immense boulder which had been placed in Washington park to mark the spot where the original debate occurred.

The boulder bears these words: "This tablet marks the site of the first Lincoln and Douglas debate, held August 21, 1858. Erected by the Illini Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Ottawa, Illinois, August 21, 1908." The boulder is an immense one, and was found on the farm of Moab Trumbo about seven miles northeast of Ottawa in LaSalle county. Mr. Trumbo willingly donated the boulder for the patriotic purpose for which the Illini Chapter sought it. The address presenting the boulder with its handsome and appropriate bronze tablet, was made by Mrs. B. F. Lincoln, regent of the chapter.

This address was a most stirring appeal to the patriotic instincts of the audience, and is replete with valuable historical information, especially as to the work and objects of the patriotic society known as the Daughters of the American Revolution. At the close of Mrs. Lincoln's address two little children, Master Strawn Trumbo and Miss Rebecca Standard loosened the cords and drew aside the American flag which had veiled the boulder. The gift of the boulder was accepted on behalf of the city of Ottawa by Mayor James F. Farrell, in an eloquent and patriotic address.

Addresses were made later in the day by J. McCan Davis, Samuel Alschuler, Judge John P. Hand, and Col. J. Hamilton Lewis.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, the son of the "Little Giant," who is now a resident of Chicago, was present and was the presiding officer of the day. Mr. Douglas was introduced to the audience by Mr. E. C. Swift, the president of the Ottawa committee on the celebration of the semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858.

Mr. Swift introduced Mr. Douglas in a few well chosen words, and the people received Mr. Douglas with enthusiasm. Mr. Douglas was much affected by the ovation given him and in accepting the chair, said:

As you may well understand this is a sad and yet a happy day for me, a day when memory turns me back for more than forty years to the time when I knew both of the men, to honor whom you gather here today. I knew the one as a boy may know his father, his friend, his playmate, and his chum, whom he loved and respected, but had never learned to fear.

The other, as a boy may know a president, who was never too busy to greet him kindly whenever he saw him, to muss his hair, to pull his ears, and to say gentle, kindly—nay, tender words of the father who had but lately been taken from him by the hand of death.

Through all the passing years the wondrous sweetness of that beautifully ugly face has never left my memory, and today I can see, I can feel the infinite sadness of those kindly eyes looking down into mine. Yes, I knew both of these men as a child might know them, and, mayhap, the innocence of the child fresh from the hands of God sees deeper into the moral natures of men than does all the wisdom of the world worn sages. I knew them both and loved them both, and to me this day brings both sadness and happiness.

But apart from all personal considerations it seems to me well that we should gather here today. These two men differed in very many things, in fact, they differed in most things, but in one thing they were absolutely alike. They both loved their country. They fought as giants fight, each striving to bring about that which in his soul he believed to be best for his country. The one was crowned with victory, the other went down in defeat, but spent no time in sullen sorrow. As the war clouds rolled over this fair land he turned, without bitterness and without delay, from the open grave of his broken and buried ambitions to hold up the hands of his successful rival in maintaining the integrity of the nation. He stopped not to cavil, he stopped not to lament; he simply said, "Now, a man must be either a patriot or a traitor." Many, many men harkened unto that impassioned voice calling them, and they came and proved themselves patriots, yes, they came, Father Abraham, nearly a million men.

Then, his appointed work being done, he died, it has been said of a broken heart. I cannot discuss that now, but this much is surely true: Broken or not it was a steadfast, manly, loyal heart, which feared no man, and wherein there was no room for petty envy or biting malice.

The other lived on to do the work which God had appointed him to do, namely, and simply, to save the Union of his fathers. He looked not to the right nor to the left, but ever straight ahead to the goal of his ambition and his destiny, an undivided, a reunited nation. He tried no experiments,

he had no theories, he dealt only with stern realities. His agonized prayer during those four fearful years is compressed into one sentence of his second inaugural: "Thy holy will be done. The Union must and shall be preserved." His appointed task done, he, too, died, and joined his erstwhile rival on the other side, to live forever under God's kindly smile, for God's smile ever rests tenderly upon those who do what He has given them to do.

For nearly half a century those two men have slept the sleep of the just—the one in the beautiful cemetery at Springfield, the other by the sounding waters of the lake he loved so well. From these graves coming generations may see growing two vines, each sturdy, but with widely varying leafage. These vines cross and re-cross each other, separate widely, but again approach, run parallel, and then come together. Finally, they unite and from that union blooms the most perfect specimen the world has ever seen of the pure white flower of self-abnegation, self-forgetting love of country.

There let them sleep, but methinks it is well to teach our children the lesson their lives have taught us, namely, that the noblest work of God is the man who does what it is given him to do without fear and without thought of self."

A feature of the occasion was the singing of old songs by Jules Lombard who, as a member of the Lombard quartette sang at the original celebration. Mr. Lombard is a striking looking man, very large and powerful looking. His voice is still strong and sonorous.

The ladies of the city gave a handsome floral parade, and the merchants and manufacturers gave an industrial parade which was most impressive. In the evening, at the close of Colonel Lewis' address, a handsome display of fire-works was set off.

It was a great celebration and the people of Ottawa are to be congratulated on the success of the event, and it was a most encouraging beginning for the series of celebrations.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. E. C. Swift, the chairman of the committee and his associates for their untiring labors to make the celebration this grand success.

NOTES ON THE OTTAWA MEETING.

Among the visitors and participants in the Ottawa celebration were, Gen. Alfred Orendorff, president of the Illinois State Historical Society, and Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of the society.

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas was accompanied by his wife, and Mrs. Douglas was interested in all the features of the celebration, and much impressed by the historic significance of the event.

Mr. J. McCan Davis was accompanied by Mrs. Davis.

Hon. Samuel Alschuler in his address, paid a tribute to the labors and influence of the Illinois State Historical Society in its aid of the movement for the celebration of the semi-centennial of the great joint debates, as well as in other branches of historical endeavors.

THE OTTAWA DEBATE.

An original poem on the first of the celebrations of the semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858, by Mrs. Addie B. Roberts.

Mrs. Roberts presented the original copy of the poem to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, son of the "Little Giant."

Just fifty years ago today,
 Upon this spot amid the throng,
 Lincoln and Douglas in debate did pay
 A lasting tribute to right and wrong.
 This tablet marks this hallowed place,
 In honor of the great event,

When these great men stood face to face,
And to their eloquence gave vent.
Both for the Senatorial chair
Were striving to secure the same;
The Little Giant was seated there—
Lincoln won presidential fame.
The ship of State in danger stood,
It must not sink but stem the tide,
The railsplitter who chopped much wood
Did pilot it and safely guide.
Till fleeting time shall be no more,
This tablet will tell the story great,
To generations o'er and o'er,
Of the Lincoln-Douglas joint debate.

The Freeport Celebration, August 27, 1908.

Observance of the fiftieth anniversary of that memorable day when Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas met in Freeport for the second of a series of debates was made the occasion of a celebration in accordance with the dignity of the meeting when Lincoln and Douglas faced that immense throng and the result of which carried Lincoln into the president's chair. It was a day long to be remembered by the people of the present generation, who united with the white haired men and women of half a century ago in paying homage to the memory of the "Railsplitter" and the "Little Giant." A great throng of people surrounded the speakers' stand on Mechanic street, between Clark and Douglas avenues the spot where the debate occurred fifty years ago, and where a boulder was in 1903 placed to mark the spot. Conspicuous among the number were those wearing the badges of distinction which attested the fact that they were at the original debate. The registration of these old citizens was large, a greater number having made application for badges than the committee anticipated.

Perfect weather was in store for the celebration. A gentle breeze prevailed all day and everything passed off with a smoothness that was remarkable when is considered the great mass of details that received attention.

The central point of interest was the platform where the celebration was held, and second in interest was the Brewster house, where Lincoln and Douglas met their admirers half a century ago. Both places were handsomely decorated. The celebration brought an unusually large number of people to Freeport who are prominent in their respective communities.

A vast sea of faces greeted the speakers when they mounted the platform and there was loud cheering and applause. The popular Henney band was near the platform and added to the attraction of the program.

Gen. Smith D. Atkins, chairman of the general committee, called the meeting to order.

The invocation was pronounced by Rev. L. C. Schmidt, pastor of Trinity United Evangelical church.

Appropriate for the occasion was the singing of patriotic songs by the Temple quartette, the members of which are Messrs. Roy K. Farwell, Reeve Burton, A. C. Kennedy and W. R. Hannah. The opening number was "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

The program of addresses for the afternoon was as follows:

Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver, United States Senator from Iowa, who spoke of Abraham Lincoln.

Hon. W. T. Davidson, of Lewistown, Ill., who spoke of Stephen A. Douglas.

Hon. Frank O. Lowden, member of Congress from this district, who spoke of Robert R. Hitt.

Preceding the address of Senator Dolliver the quartette sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and at the beginning of Congressman Lowden's address the selection was "The Star Spangled Banner."

Gen. Alfred Orendorff, of Springfield, president of the Illinois State Historical Society, was called upon, and he kindly responded:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—On behalf of the Illinois State Historical Society which is represented here by several of its officers, I wish to express great satisfaction on account of the successful manner in which the citizens of Freeport are celebrating the semi-centennial of the Lincoln and Douglas debate.

Felicitations and thanks are especially due to Gen. Atkins and his efficient associates in the planning and execution of this magnificent demonstration.

Colonel Lowden in his eloquent address has referred to the racial troubles at Springfield. As a resident of Springfield and familiar with the unfortunate events, I wish to say that no city of the size of Springfield can be held derelict to duty because of the sudden outbreak of violence by the hoodlum elements. It is caused by the reprehensible defiance of law that is too prevalent in our land. Predatory wealth has set an example that ignorance and vice has not been slow to follow. I have this to say, that Springfield should be judged by the manner in which it has and is meeting this emergency. The law loving citizens of Springfield met violence and outrage with a firm determination to execute the law without reference to nationality or color, and every means was taken to protect the defenseless in their rights of life, liberty and property. Through the orderly process of the courts all will be prosecuted and no guilty man allowed to escape.

The civil and military officers have done their full duty, and to give special praise would be invidious.

This great occasion has its special lesson in the fact that Lincoln and Douglas regarded the observance of the law as the highest duty of American citizenship. When Douglas returned to Illinois on his patriotic mission in defense of the Union, his last words sent to his absent sons were, "Tell them to support the constitution and obey the laws."

Those words are an admonition and an exhortation to all American citizens.

From the inspiration of this historic spot let us all renew our devotion to law and order, to constitutional liberty and to the rights of all men to stand equal before the law to the end, in the language of Lincoln, that we may have "A Government of the people, by the people and for the people."

At the close of the regular program General Smith D. Atkins was called upon by voices in the crowd and spoke as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—If you will have it so, I will talk five minutes by the town clock:

I first knew Mr. Lincoln in 1856. I met him here in Freeport when he was with a party of gentlemen, inspecting the newly constructed Illinois Central railroad. With that party he took dinner at the Brewster house, and was several hours in the city.

I met him again here in Freeport on August 27, 1858. I was present in his room in the Brewster house on the forenoon of that day, when the questions he asked Senator Douglas in the afternoon were under discussion, and I know that apparently all present were opposed to his asking Mr. Douglas the second question, and that Mr. Lincoln followed his own conviction, and asked that question, and that Mr. Douglas replied just as all predicted that he would, just as Mr. Lincoln believed that he would, and Mr. Douglas did beat Mr. Lincoln for Senator; but Mr. Lincoln's persistency in asking that

question made the election of Mr. Douglas as president impossible, as Mr. Lincoln said it would, and it really made Mr. Lincoln so well known that he himself was nominated and elected president of the United States. Here in Freeport, on August 27, 1858, one man was defeated and the other man really made president of the republic. I never met Mr. Lincoln afterward, but I have a commission as a general officer in the army, signed by Abraham Lincoln, as president of the United States and commander-in-chief.

I first met Mr. Douglas two years earlier, also here in Freeport, in 1854, and I reported the speech he delivered standing on a dry goods box in front of the old Pennsylvania house, where the First National bank now is. I was present at the debate on August 27, 1858, and saw and heard Mr. Douglas.

When the civil war came in April, 1861, I enlisted as a private soldier, but was chosen by my comrades as captain of the first company raised in Freeport, and went with my company to Springfield. Between Decatur and Springfield our train was sidetracked to give a clear right of way to a special train bearing Senator Douglas to Springfield from Indianapolis, where he had spoken the evening before. When the special train went by our train followed, and when we were filing out of the cars at the Wabash depot in Springfield some one on horseback told us to wait a little while and Senator Douglas would come from his hotel and make us a speech. Mr. Douglas soon came, and standing up in his open carriage he bade us welcome to the capital of the State, and God-speed in the serious work in which we were about to engage, and he closed his speech by saying, in substance, "The time has come when there can be but two parties, a party of patriots and a party of traitors." I tell you, my fellow citizens, my hat went high into the air for Senator Douglas, and I have been one of his admirers from that hour. He was as loyal to his country as was Abraham Lincoln. Better than that, the Douglas Democrats of Illinois, yes, and better still, the Douglas Democrats throughout all the loyal north were as loyal as their loyal leader.

These two great men, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, were political rivals here in Illinois from early manhood. Douglas was far the most successful, succeeding in everything, advancing rapidly in public favor, filling many official positions, while Mr. Lincoln, as eager as Mr. Douglas in the race for public favor, met with very indifferent success, but finally, dating from this hour and this spot, fifty years ago, passed his political rival and went onward to the presidency of the republic, the final goal of political ambition, which Mr. Douglas never reached.

At the beginning of the Civil War in this country, Mr. Douglas demonstrated his splendid loyalty, and quickly passed from earth, leaving a record of shining glory; Mr. Lincoln lived to bring the great war to a successful conclusion, and just as the sunlight of victory and peace was breaking, filling all the land with joy, he also passed from the earth. "He who had climbed fame's ladder so high, from the round at the top stepped to the sky."

One of the most interesting features of the Freeport celebration was the historical exhibit in the city library building.

It consisted of portraits of early residents of Freeport and Stephenson county, early maps, newspapers, books by local authors, articles of furniture, musical instruments, in short it was a veritable historical museum, which was an illustrated story of the beginnings and growth of the locality.

The members of the committee, Mr. Edward LePelley, Miss Lane, E. L. Burchard, F. N. Bass, Mrs. C. F. Hildreth, Miss Esther Dana, Capt. Fred C. Held, Miss Isabelle Fry and their associates worked untiringly, and with marked success.

The collection was really a remarkable one, of which Freeport has a right to be proud.

The ladies of the William Brewster Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution gave a reception in the morning to the visitors in the city, especially the ladies.

Mrs. Charles D. Knowlton, regent, received the visitors, assisted by the other officers of the chapter and the special guests of the day, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, and her daughter, Mrs. Linda Weber Weeks, Mrs. Hitt Newcomer, sister of the late Congressman R. R. Hitt, and Mrs. Charles F. Hildreth.

About 400 ladies called on the chapter and its friends.

A large number of prominent citizens of the State attended the Freeport meeting. Among them may be mentioned Mr. B. F. Shaw of Dixon, the veteran editor; Mr. J. W. Clinton of Polo, one of the directors of the Illinois State Historical Society; and the distinguished gentlemen who were the orators of the day.

No report of the Freeport celebration would be complete without mentioning the splendid efforts of Gen. Smith D. Atkins, one of the vice presidents of the Illinois State Historical Society, and the chairman of the committee in charge of the Freeport celebration.

The Freeport celebration was a success in every respect, and to General Atkins and his associates this was in large measure due.

The press of the city also gave excellent reports of the celebration.

Among the many incidents that the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debate has brought to light is one of unusual interest. There is now living, in the home for veteran railroad engineers at Highland Park, Ill., the man who ran the engine of the train that brought Abraham Lincoln to Freeport on Aug. 27, 1858. Capt. C. C. Jones, a veteran in the service of the Illinois Central railroad, is well known among railroad men from Dubuque to Chicago. "Dad" Jones, as he is familiarly known to his friends, has been in the service of the Illinois Central for fully forty years, and perhaps there is no other event of his long railroad career that is as vividly recalled at this time as the run into Freeport on that now famous day fifty years ago.

Captain Jones was born in Peru, O., May 5, 1825. His first railroad experience was a run on the Buffalo & Lake Shore and after that followed a few years on the New York & Erie. Illinois, then a frontier of railroading, was attractive to the young engineer, and in the fall of '57 or the spring of '58 he came to the west and entered the service of the Illinois Central. It was only a few months after his arrival in Illinois that the series of debates was opened, when occurred the event of which he is now proud. Mr. Jones remained with the Illinois Central until 1897, when he went to the home for aged and disabled railroad employes that is maintained at Highland Park by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He is in good health and in full possession of his faculties and delights to tell of the part he took in the event that is now being celebrated.

Plans for Celebrations.

PLANS FOR THE JONESBORO CELEBRATION SEPTEMBER 15, 1908.

JONESBORO, ILL., Aug. 21, 1908.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill.:

In reply to your telegram we write you as follows:

We are making progress in our preparations for celebrating the semi-centennial of the great debate between Lincoln and Douglas which took place on the fair grounds at Jonesboro, Union county, Ill., on the 15th day of September, 1858.

Our celebration will take place on the same grounds on the 15th day of September, 1908.

These grounds are situated about 500 yards north of the public square in Jonesboro, on a very handsome piece of ground which had been procured and has been used for that purpose by the Union County Agricultural and Mechanical Association since 1857, and they will hold their fifty-third meeting, commencing on the 14th and extending to and including the 17th day of September, 1908.

This fair association is in hearty sympathy with the movement to celebrate the semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debate and is giving to the committee of arrangements all the assistance that the fair association is able to render.

This fair association is not a joint stock company but was organized and is controlled by the farmers, mechanics and business people of the county, and all of its receipts are expended in paying premiums and keeping up the grounds of the fair association. Gen. A. E. Stevenson of Bloomington and Gov. C. H. Haskell of Oklahoma will be the principal speakers.

We have not arranged all of our program yet, nor have we secured all of the speakers that we hope to have present, though some who have been invited by us have consented to be present and take part in the celebration.

We have not yet erected our memorial stone, but the committee has been appointed and they are taking such steps as will secure having the stone in place at the proper time. We expect it to be a large boulder from the hills of Union county. Gen. Alfred Orendorff, president of the Illinois State Historical Society, will make the address accepting the boulder.

We send you under separate cover a photo of the spot where the debate took place.

This is all we have to write now, but assure you that everything will be in order, and we expect a great crowd of citizens from this and surrounding counties at the celebration.

Yours truly,

MONROE C. CRAWFORD,
Chairman Committee on Arrangements.

W. O. BROWN,
Secretary.

The following are the names of some of the persons who were present at the Lincoln-Douglas debates held in Jonesboro, Sept. 15, 1858:

Mrs. Rebecca Grear, Jonesboro, Ill.	W. W. Wiley, Anna, Ill.
David Sowers, Jonesboro, Ill.	Judson Grear, Jonesboro, Ill.
Mrs. David Sowers, Jonesboro, Ill.	John Pickrell, Anna, Ill.
John M. Rich, Cobden, Ill.	William J. Standard, Anna, Ill.
Benj. M. Hunsaker, Murphysboro, Ill.	Walter Grear, Anna, Ill.
Ed. Terplnitz, Carbondale, Ill.	George Barringer, Jonesboro, Ill.
John Spire, Anna, Ill.	A. J. Bunch, McClure, Ill.
James W. Fuller, Anna, Ill.	Judge William A. Spain, Vienna, Ill.
Martin V. Brown, Anna, Ill.	Judge M. V. Ussery, Anna, Ill.
C. Perry Harris, 6057 Cates ave., St. Louis, Mo.	R. Johnson, president First National Bank, Anna, Ill.
J. F. Casper, Marion, Ill.	Benjamin H. Anderson, Jonesboro, Ill.

PLANS FOR THE CHARLESTON CELEBRATION, SEPTEMBER 18, 1908.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR MADAM—Extensive preparations are being made and Charleston expects, in a fitting way, to celebrate on September 18th the semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

Judge S. S. Anderson, a member of the State Historical Society, was made chairman of the local committee on arrangements, and Judge T. N. Cofer, secretary and treasurer; the other members of committee consist of the following named citizens:

Hon. H. A. Neal, A. J. Craig, Prof. DeWitt Elwood, W. J. Kenny, Judge F. K. Dunn, I. H. Johnston, Dr. L. C. Lord, Hon. A. J. Fryer, W. E. Hill, Mayor W. R. Patton, Dr. N. Starr, George H. Jeffries, James K. Rardin, Lucian Wheatly, C. L. Lee, C. D. McCrory, H. B. Glassco and Ralph Jeffries.

Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago, a great admirer of the martyred President, and who has written much about him, has been secured to deliver the principle address on that occasion. His address will be devoted especially to Mr. Lincoln and the joint debate in general.

Col. W. T. Davidson of Lewistown, Ill., who was a personal friend and admirer of Senator Douglas, will deliver a specially prepared address on Douglas.

Prof. S. E. Thomas, instructor in history in the Eastern Illinois Normal School, has prepared a special address embodying all the local features and traditions concerning the great debate in Charleston. The address of Professor Thomas will doubtless be one of the most interesting features of the program.

The celebration will be held at the fair ground on practically the same spot where the joint debate took place fifty years ago. It will be an all-day and evening affair, and many prominent and distin-

gushed citizens throughout the State are expected to be present. All persons now living who attended the joint debate Sept. 18, 1858, are especially invited to be present on this occasion, and will be given reserved seats on the platform.

It will be a holiday for both the Eastern Illinois Normal School and the public schools of the city, and they are expected to take an active part in the exercises of the day. Excellent music is to be provided and doubtless the exercises will close with a blaze of glory in the form of fire-works display at night.

Special committees have been appointed as follows: Program committee, finance committee, committee on music, and committee on publicity.

The celebration will be an all-day picnic affair and all patriotic citizens are extended a most cordial invitation to be present.

S. S. ANDERSON,
Chairman of Committee.

PLANS FOR THE GALESBURG CELEBRATION OCTOBER 7, 1908.

AUGUST 5, 1908.

DEAR MRS. WEBER—We are to have with us at the Galesburg celebration Hon. William H. Taft of Ohio, and Gen. A. E. Stevenson of Bloomington.

The arrangements for the celebration at Galesburg have not progressed as far, or as satisfactorily, as they should. Colonel Carr made an effort last winter to secure Mr. Taft's presence, and has received encouraging assurances.

Within the last few weeks I have, in coöperation with the local committee, been making urgent efforts to complete our program. We have extended a number of invitations and are now awaiting replies.

We are to have with us also, President John H. Finley of the College of the city of New York, who, as you remember, was the originator of the celebration of the debate.

I anticipate that within the next few days our program will be completed. The moment it is I will write you fully.

Very sincerely yours,

PHILIP S. POST, JR.

PLANS FOR THE QUINCY CELEBRATION OCTOBER 13, 1908.

QUINCY, Aug. 19, 1908.

MRS. JESSIE PALMER WEBER—In reply to your telegram I have to state I was away from home when it arrived.

We have been very much delayed in receiving answers to our invitations. Our speakers thus far engaged are: Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Hon. George A. Adams of Chicago, Hon. Harry Higbee, Judge Edmands of Carthage, Hancock county, and Hon. William H. Collins. There will be some short reminiscent talks. I will send you a program just as soon as it is from the press.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM H. COLLINS.

PLANS FOR THE LAST CELEBRATION, ALTON, OCTOBER 15, 1908.

The following letter to the secretary of the Lincoln-Douglas celebration and Home Coming Days, will explain itself:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 20, 1908.

Hon. J. J. McInerney:

DEAR SIR—I am enclosing a list of the committees for the Lincoln and Douglas celebration and Home Coming Days.

You will notice we have not yet formed the reception committee. This will be arranged later.

In addition to these committees, Post Office Day is in complete charge of Hon. Henry Brueggemann, Mayor Beall and the city council. The Illini hotel day is in complete charge of the building committee, consisting of H. L. Black, H. H. Ferguson, R. H. Levis, Eben Rodgers, E. M. Dorsey, H. S. Dorsey and E. M. Gaddis.

All the members of the committees are requested to meet in the council chamber Tuesday evening, August 25, at 8 o'clock.

Please publish the lists and request for meeting and oblige,

Yours truly,

E. M. BOWMAN.

Executive committee—E. M. Bowman, J. Wead, H. B. Sparks, E. M. Dorsey, J. F. McGinnis, J. C. Faulstich.

Finance—John Elble, L. J. Hartman, E. G. Meriwether.

Program—P. W. Coyle, L. Hellrung, H. A. Wutzler.

Parade—Col. A. M. Jackson, W. Weisbach, C. E. Freeman.

Decoration—W. H. Neerman, Herman Reck, H. J. Bowman.

Music—John F. Busse, J. W. Schmoeller, Jr., W. Armstrong.

Publicity and Amusement—William Sauvage, William Netzhammer, J. B. Steck.

As we said the other day the time is getting short and it is high time that our real work should begin; let there be a good attendance at the council chamber at the meeting to be held Tuesday evening, Aug. 25th.

AUGUST 20, 1908.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR MRS. WEBER—I received your telegram of yesterday, on my return to Alton last evening.

So far as the Lincoln and Douglas debate anniversary is concerned in Alton, we have secured Col. Clark E. Carr to speak on Lincoln and Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson to speak on Douglas.

Further, we propose to erect a bronze tablet on the city hall where the debate took place.

We intend to have a three days' "Home Coming;" the 15th of October, of course, to be devoted to the Lincoln and Douglas affair. On one of the other days we expect to have a "corner stone laying" of a new \$125,000 hotel, which will be put up in Alton, and on the third day to break ground or have some exercises celebrating the fact that we are to have a government postoffice building in Alton.

As to all the details and the program, I am unable to enlighten you at present. We have just been able to fill out our list of committees, and I have called them to meet next Tuesday evening in order to push the work. I feel satisfied, from the interest the people are now taking in the event, we will be able to have a great and successful celebration in Alton.

Yours truly,

E. M. BOWMAN,

The Lincoln-Douglas Debate Memorial Volume.

The board of trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library has just issued a handsome volume entitled "Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Volume III, Lincoln Series, Vol. I, The Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858." Edited with introduction and notes by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D.

This is a book of 604 pages, exclusive of the index of 23 pages, is handsomely printed on fine paper by the University Press of Chicago, and is bound in blue buckram to correspond with the other numbers of the Illinois historical collections. Professor Sparks has devoted much time and labor to the preparation of this volume. The book has a number of illustrations, some of them from very rare pictures. The library board and Professor Sparks deserve the thanks of students of Illinois history and collectors of Lincolniana for this excellent piece of work.

Professor Sparks has collected all available local historical material in regard to each of the seven joint debates; to this is added extracts from contemporary newspapers, and the full text of each of the debates, and an historical resumé of the events leading up to the debates.

Members of the historical society will receive this valuable volume. It will also be sent to libraries, universities, etc. It is an admirable valedictory work for Professor Sparks upon his leaving the State for his new field of labor as president of the State College of Pennsylvania.

The educational and historical interests of Illinois will suffer a great loss in the removal of Professor Sparks from the State, and while the Illinois State Historical Society has reluctantly accepted his resignation as a director of the society, it has, at the suggestion of its board of directors elected him an honorary member of the society.

Change in the Time of Holding the Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society.

The members of the State Historical Society will no doubt remember that thirty days previous to the last annual meeting of the society, in January last, notice was sent by the secretary to each member of the society notifying him that a proposed change in the constitution of the society would be voted upon at the annual meeting in regard to changing the time of the year for holding the annual meeting.

When the society was organized, it was thought that it would be wise to hold the annual meeting in January, as in that month on alternate years, the regular sessions of the General Assembly begin in Springfield, and it was thought that the meeting of the society would attract the attention and interest of members of the Legislature, and might be of service in securing legislation favorable to the interests of the society.

It has been found, however, that the month of January is too early in the legislative session, for the members to have settled down to work. Often the appointments of committees have not been made; but the principal objection to January as a time for holding the annual meeting lies in the fact that the weather is nearly always very inclement, and many of the members of the society fear to leave their homes at such a season.

When the question of the change in the date of holding the annual meeting was discussed, the secretary received letters from a large number of members of the society, all of which were favorable to the proposed change, a majority expressing a preference for the month of May as the time for the meeting. At the meeting, the members present voted unanimously for the change, and May was selected as the month.

The secretary therefore begs to call the attention of the members to the change and to announce that there will be no meeting in January at the time the meeting has heretofore been held, but it will be held in May, 1909.

Your attention will again be called in the January number of the Journal to the change in the time of the annual meeting.

As on Feb. 12, 1909, the State of Illinois and the city of Springfield will hold an international celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, it is, perhaps, well that the

date of holding the annual meeting of the Historical Society has been changed, as the two meetings would have been held too close together for many of the members of the society to be able to attend both meetings.

It is hoped that in the agreeable month of May many more than the usual number of the members will be able to attend the annual meeting of the society and participate in the proceedings.

The Lincoln Centennial.

CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, FEBRUARY 12, 1909.

The 12th day of February, 1909, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

It is most fitting that the citizens of the United States of America; the citizens of the state of Kentucky, which gave him birth; the people of the state of Indiana, in which he sojourned a few years and where lie the remains of his patient and heroic mother and where live the descendants of the friends of his lonely childhood; and especially that the citizens of the State of Illinois to the service of which the first years of his manhood were given, in which his first vote was cast, his service in the Black Hawk War, in the General Assembly of the State, which he represented in the halls of the Congress of the United States; and by the people of the city of Springfield, the little city which was his home during the years of his manhood, where he was married, where his children were born, and where three of them lie buried, where he planned the noble fight for the equality of human beings, where he received the news of his nomination for the presidency and of his election to that high office, where his dead form was received by loving friends, and where he, with his wife and children, now lies sleeping.

Here is still the little house "the Lincoln Home," the gift to the State of Illinois and the nation, of Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, the only surviving child of Mr. Lincoln, this little plain house which is now a shrine for the people of the world, and is yearly visited by thousands; here too is the stately tomb of this great martyr-hero, where his sacred dust reposes.

It is most fitting then, that all the people of the United States unite in a commemoration of this great historic day.

An hundred years have passed since he first saw the light of day in the little Kentucky cabin, a hundred years, the history of which he helped to mould.

Governor Charles S. Deneen in a message to the last General Assembly of the State called attention to the approach of this great birthday anniversary, and the State Legislature, by a joint resolution, recommended that it be observed in a fitting manner by the people of Illinois.

Each of the two great political parties embodied in its platform resolutions suggesting that the people of the country observe it by celebrations commensurate with its historic significance.

The city of Springfield is properly taking the lead in the matter of the celebration, the details of which are not completed. The French Ambassador at Washington, M. J. J. Jusserand, is to make the principal address, though there will be many other orators of distinction.

The various patriotic societies will take part. The Springfield Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution will hold exercises at the Lincoln Home, and it is expected that Mrs. Donald McLean, the president general of the organization, will be present.

The Illinois State Historical Society will, of course, do its part. As the day of the birthday, February 12, will be so full of important functions, it is now expected that the Historical Society will have its rooms open to the public on the day and evening of the 11th, the day before the great, general celebration, that the visitors may inspect the collection of Lincolniana which the library and society has gathered. Efforts will be made to have this collection arranged in such a manner as to be most interesting and to afford the greatest amount of information.

Full details of the general plans for the celebration and the special plans of the Illinois State Historical Society will be published in the January issue of the Journal.

Many suggestions have been made as to a permanent memorial of Lincoln's hundredth birthday anniversary, by newspapers, periodicals and individuals.

It has been suggested that a splendid building be erected in Chicago, after the idea of the Albert Memorial in London. A plan for making the Lincoln residence in Springfield the center of a beautiful park has been received with much favor.

In the September number of the Review of Reviews is published an article by Mr. James T. McCleavy entitled "What Shall the Lincoln Memorial Be?"

Mr. McCleavy's article is illustrated with views of the principal memorials of the world, and he considers several of the suggestions which have been made for the Lincoln memorial.

The plan which he considers the best of all is the one of building a beautiful highway from the White House at Washington to the Gettysburg battlefield, a distance of seventy-two miles, to be called the *Lincoln Way*.

This is a fine idea and seems in every way to be practicable. There is another plan, however, of which little mention has been made, and that is the building of a beautiful Lincoln temple at Springfield, to become the property of the State of Illinois, and which might be a hall of history, in which the Illinois State Historical Society, and its collections of State and National history could find a home, and in which could be gathered such a collection of manuscripts, portraits, books and other material relating to Abraham Lincoln as could be found in no other place in the world.

It is hoped that the members of the Historical Society will give this plan due consideration and use their influence for it, if they consider it desirable and practicable.

Special Reports of Committees.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 30, 1908.

Illinois State Historical Society:

Your committee on local historical societies would respectfully report that we consider the general condition of the local societies in the State as quite satisfactory. Most of these are active; a few however, are quite the reverse.

At the late meeting of the American Historical Association at Madison, Wis., our State Historical Society was represented at the conference of state and local historical societies by our president and secretary, and these delegates learned that very few, if any, of the states can show a larger number of organized local societies. It is very difficult for a committee whose members are remote from the State Society's rooms to keep in proper touch with these local societies, and the efforts of the committee to foster and assist such organizations should, in our opinion, be supplemented by oversight from the State Society's headquarters.

We believe the time has arrived when these local societies should be in much closer relation to the State Society. We therefore recommend that our State secretary call on all of the local societies for the addresses of their officers and all of the members, in order that information concerning the State Society with hints and suggestions to the local societies may be sent occasionally to such officers and members.

We also suggest to our own society, in case it is decided to publish its proceedings and some other historical material through a quarterly, that in each issue there be a department of local history.

It may also be a good plan to give notice to such local societies as do not possess fireproof buildings, that in case copies of important local papers shall be sent to Springfield they will be carefully preserved for the benefit of these societies.

Other suggestions will naturally occur from time to time to the officers of the State Society in case closer relations shall be found desirable.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. BURNHAM,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON

GENEALOGY AND GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS, ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., SEPT. 12, 1908.

I wish to call the attention of the members of the society to this department of the library and its usefulness and growing needs. The library has made a fine beginning and now contains a good working genealogical collection, which is in constant use.

We would like the coöperation of the members of the society in securing works on genealogy, such as family histories, town histories, and of local communities in the State. If you know of any family history that has been compiled or is being compiled, and will notify us as to the authors, so that we can communicate with them, and by this means have a copy of the history deposited in the library, it will be a great help along this line, as it would be impossible to purchase family histories (save in cases of allied families) and by this means such histories would be accessible to the public.

GEORGIA L. OSBORNE,

*Chairman of Committee on Genealogy and Genealogical Publications,
Illinois State Historical Society.*

There has recently been added to the genealogical collection in the library the following important works on genealogy:

Connecticut—Colonial and Revolutionary Records of Connecticut. Published by the Connecticut Historical Society.

History of Wallingford, Conn., from its settlement in 1670 to the present time, including Meriden, which was one of its parishes until 1806, and Chester, which was incorporated in 1780. Davis, Charles Stanley, M. D., Meriden, Conn., 1870.

Georgia—Colonial Records of Georgia, Vols. 1-17, 1732-1774. Revolutionary Records of Georgia, Vols. 1 and 2, 1769-1785; Candler, Allen D., compiler, Atlanta, Ga. The Franklin-Turner Co., publishers.

History of Georgia, 2 vols.; Jones, Charles C., Jr. Houghton Mifflin & Co., publishers, Boston, 1883.

History of Atlanta, Ga.; Reed, Wallace P., Syracuse, N. Y., 1889. D. Mason & Co., publishers.

History of the Midway Church, Georgia; Stacy, James. Newnan, Ga., 1903.

History of Georgia from its discovery by Europeans to the adoption of the present constitution in 1793; Stevens, (Rev.) William Bacon, M. D., N. Y., 1847. D. Appleton & Co., publishers.

Kentucky—History of the Presbyterian church in Kentucky, with a preliminary sketch of the churches in the valley of Virginia; Davidson, (Rev.) Robert, D. D., N. Y., 1867. Robert Carter, publisher.

Maine—Names of Soldiers of the American Revolution who applied for State bounty under resolves of March 17, 1835, March 24, 1836, and March 20, 1838; House, Charles J., compiler.

Maryland—The Maryland Calendar of Wills from 1635 to 1685, 1685 to 1702. Baldwin, Jane (Jane Baldwin Cotton), compiler, Baltimore, Md., 1904-1906.

- Massachusetts—Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth; Davis, William T., Boston, 1883. S. Williams & Co., publishers.
 Colonial Society of Massachusetts, publications of, 1895-1900.
 Dedham, Mass. Church Records, 1635-1845; Hill, Don Gleason, editor. Dedham, Mass., 1888.
 History of Cape Cod, 2 vols.; Freeman, Frederick, Boston, 1858, 1862.
 History of the town of Duxbury, Mass.; Winsor, Justin, Boston, 1849.
 History of the town of Medford, of Middlesex county, Mass., from its first settlement in 1630 to 1855; Usher, James M., compiler, Boston, 1886. Rand, Avery & Co., publishers.
- New Hampshire—New Hampshire Provincial and State Papers, Vols. 1-30, 1623-1768.
- New Jersey—Documents relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary History of the State of New Jersey. Archives of New Jersey. Published by the New Jersey Historical Society.
 New Jersey as a Colony, 4 vols.; Lee, Francis Bazley, Publishing Society of New Jersey, 1903.
- New York—History of New York during the Revolution. DeLancey, Edward Floyd, editor; 2 vols. New York Historical Society, publishers, 1879.
 History of Schoharie County and Border Wars of New York; Simms, Jephth R., Albany, N. Y., 1845.
- Pennsylvania—Snyder County Marriages, 1835-1899; Wagenseller, George W., A. M., compiler, Middleburg, Pa., 1899. Wagenseller Publishing Co.
- Rhode Island—Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, comprising three generations of settlers who came before 1690, with many families carried to the fourth generation; Austin, John Osborn, compiler, Albany, N. Y., 1887. Joel Munsell's Sons, publishers.
 Vital Records of Rhode Island, 1636-1850, Vols. 1-15; Arnold, James N., compiler, Providence, R. I., 1891-1906. Narragansett Historical Publishing Co., publishers.
- South Carolina—Historical Collections of South Carolina, 2 vols. N. Y., 1836, Harper Bros., publishers. Carroll, B. R., compiler.
 History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government, 1670-1719; under the Royal Government, 1719-1776. History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780; McCrady, Edward, LL. D.; 4 vols. N. Y., 1901-1902, The Macmillan Co., publishers.
 History of South Carolina from its First Settlement in 1670, to the year 1808; Ramsay, David, M. D.; 2 vols. Charleston, 1809. Published by David Longworth.
- Vermont—History of Bradford, Vt.; McKeen, (Rev) Silas, D. D. Montpelier, Vt., 1875.
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- Ottawa Daily Freetrader—Gives full accounts of the celebration of the semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Ottawa, Ill., in issue of Aug. 21, 1908.
- Ottawa Republican Times—Gives full accounts of the celebration of the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Ottawa, in issue of Aug. 21, 1908.
- Rockford Morning Star, Rockford, Ill.—Gives full account of the Freeport celebration of the Lincoln-Douglas debate, in issue of Aug. 28, 1908.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN MEMORIAM.

MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY WHO HAVE
DIED DURING THE PERIOD FROM MAY TO SEPTEMBER, 1908.

The Illinois State Historical Society has, with deep regret, to report the deaths during the summer of 1908 of six of its most valued members. Namely, Hon. Horatio C. Burchard, of Freeport, Ill., who died May 14, 1908.

Mrs. Julia Williams Orendorff, of Springfield, Ill., the wife of the president of the Illinois State Historical Society, May 27, 1908.

Col. Asa C. Matthews, of Pittsfield, Ill., June 14, 1908.

Maj. Walter E. Carlin, of Jerseyville, Ill., July 18, 1908.

Hon. E. B. McCagg, of Chicago, August 2, 1908.

Mr. Ezra M. Prince, secretary of the McLean County Historical Society, August 27, 1908.

Suitable biographical notices of these lamented members of the society will be given in the regular transactions of the society.

DEATH OF MRS. ALFRED ORENDORFF.

The members of the Historical Society will learn with feelings of sorrow of the bereavement of the president of the society, Gen. Alfred Orendorff, in the death of his wife, which occurred at her home in Springfield, on May 27, 1908.

Julia Jayne Williams was the youngest daughter of Col. John Williams and Lydia Porter Williams, pioneer residents of Sangamon county. She was born March 11, 1850, in the house in which she died. It is a beautiful thought that she lived her whole blameless life in that house which was to be to her the altar of which she was the priestess, and on which she fed the sacred flames of filial devotion, wifeness, motherhood, and those less near and dear, but no less high duties to the church of which she was an active member, to the poor and unfortunate, and her social duties as a friend and neighbor.

In that house in her early womanhood, June 22, 1869, she was married to Alfred Orendorff, and in it she lived a life which was typical of the highest virtues of womanhood.

She was naturally somewhat reserved in manner, and was the possessor of great personal dignity. She bore her portion of life's sorrows with the serene and uncomplaining bravery that animates the greatest of life's warriors. Death came to her suddenly. Without an hour's warning she passed into the life beyond, fearlessly, bravely, as she had lived.

She leaves of her immediate family, her husband, two daughters and one son, a sister and two brothers, and many relatives, and a host of friends.

No woman in Springfield has taken a more active part in philanthropic movements.

The historical society extends to its president and his children its deepest sympathy.

The bravest battle that ever was fought,
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not,
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

No marshaling of troop, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave.
But, Oh! these battles they last so long,
From babyhood to grave.

Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town,
Fights on and on in the endless wars,
Then silent, unseen, goes down.

O, spotless woman in a world of shame,
With splendid and silent scorn.
Go back to God as white as you came.
The kingliest warrior born.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR EUGENE SEMPLE, A FORMER ILLINOISAN.

It seems appropriate to notice in the Journal the death of Governor Eugene Semple.

He was the only son of Gen. James Semple, and was born in 1840, at Santa Fe de Bogota, capital of the (then) republic of New Grenada, S. A., where, at the time, General Semple was representing the United States as its minister plenipotentiary. Eugene Semple was raised in Madison county, educated at the common schools of Alton and at Shurtleff college, and in law at Yale.

He went to Seattle, in Washington, in 1870, about the time, or shortly after, it was organized as a territory, and soon became a prominent member of the bar. For several years past he was president of the Lake Washington Canal Company, a company digging a ship canal connecting the sound and Lake Washington, an enterprise of great magnitude. He died at San Diego, Cal., Friday, Aug. 28, 1908.

Contributions to State History.

Prehistoric Illinois.

THE BROWN COUNTY OSSUARY.

(DR. J. F. SNYDER.)

With exception, perhaps, of the American bottom, no section of the State surpasses that portion of the Illinois river valley from the Sangamon down to the Mississippi in such profuse evidences of its early and long-continued occupancy by various tribes of Indians. It was the resort of mound building aborigines from the remote past up to the post-Columbian period, marked by intrusion of European art products among their sepulchred remains. In the mounds there, and the relics they inclose, can be discerned interesting and instructive differences, not only in the customs and degree of culture of the most ancient and more recent denizens of that region, but also in their physical and ethnological characteristics. The practice of mound building was carried to its highest perfection in that valley by its primitive prehistoric inhabitants. The oldest mounds are the largest and most complex in structure, and from that class of imposing earthen monuments can be traced in that locality the decadence of the custom of mound building with passing ages, down to the slight elevations of individual grave mounds of recent Indians perched upon almost every eminence of the landscape. They are all burial mounds. Artificial mounds built for signal stations, quite common on the Mississippi bluffs, and purely defensive earthworks, are very rare, if not wholly absent, in the Illinois river valley. In the older sepulchral mounds the usual Indian custom of burying all the property of the deceased with his dead body was generally observed, but in the later mounds it was measurably, and in many totally, ignored. Vessels or vases of burnt clay are almost entirely wanting in the older class of mounds as well as in the most recent, and are not abundant in any of them; nor are potsherds seen about old Indian camp and village sites here in such profusion and variety as in some other localities. None of the Illinois river tribes seems to have attained high proficiency in the fictile art; the few fine specimens of pottery occasionally exhumed in this territory being undoubtedly exotics, obtained perhaps by barter from the expert artisans in that line farther south.

Here, as elsewhere, throughout the continent, the mortuary customs of the successive occupants were not uniform. It is well known that some of them disposed of their dead by cremation, but by far the

greater number buried theirs either in the ground or in mounds. No extensive prehistoric cemeteries have yet been discovered in Illinois north of the American bottom, but such may yet be disclosed by future systematic investigation. To what extent cremation was practiced by any one tribe can only be conjectured, as we are at present in possession of insufficient data upon which to base a satisfactory conclusion. The bodies that we know were burned may have been only those of prisoners captured in war; or may have comprised all those of the tribe who died within certain periods and were temporarily deposited in trees or on scaffolds. Our limited observations, however, warrant the belief that only the earliest and most degraded savages who peopled this valley employed the agency of fire in their final funeral rites. The results yielded by my exploration of the Baehr mounds, two miles below LaGrange, in Brown county, in 1893, may be cited in support of this hypothesis.* At the base of the largest mound in that group—judged by every internal and external indication to be the most ancient in this part of the State—a fierce fire had raged for some time, and while burning was covered with a stratum of clay. From the mass of ashes and charcoal remaining were recovered, with other objects, many fragments of charred human bones, sufficient to reconstruct with considerable accuracy the anatomical characteristics of the bodies there cremated. Their crania were brachycephalic—as are those of all Illinois Indians—but with unusual thickness of the parietal tables, high, prominent malar bones, extraordinary development of the supraorbital ridges, and low retreating foreheads, as represented in Figs. 1 and 2. In addition to decidedly prognathous features and low facial angle, perforation of the ulnar extremity of the humerus and platycnemism of the tibia clearly fixed their status as far down in the scale of human beings. These peculiarities of physical organization were by no means exceptional but apparently the race type of all. In life they must have been as hideous as the gorilla, and yet the implements and ornaments wrought of stone, copper, shell and bone, buried with them displayed mechanical skill of high order. In the art of making pottery, however, they were very deficient; the few vessels of burnt clay recovered were extremely coarse, rudimentary in design, and devoid of ornamentation.

Assuming that the bodies, or skeletons, there reduced to ashes were those of deceased members of the tribe that paid royal tribute to their memory by rearing over them that majestic tumulus, with its deeply buried votive offerings, it must be inferred that the remains of the dead had been carefully preserved from year to year to await the time fixed upon for the periodical tribal cremation. For it is hardly probable that the large number of dead Indians, of both sexes and all ages, constituting that funeral pyre could have perished at once either in battle, by epidemics or by any sudden catastrophe. Among a large proportion of the American Indians from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains, an old and widespread usage was to temporarily dispose of their dead by storing them in branches of trees, in

**Buried deposits of Hornstone Disks*, by Dr. J. F. Snyder, in Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Madison, Wis., August, 1893, p. 318 *et seq.*. Also, *A Group of Iltnois Mounds*, by Dr. J. F. Snyder, in *The Archaeologist*, Columbus, O., Vol. III, 1895, pp. 77 and 109 *et seq.*

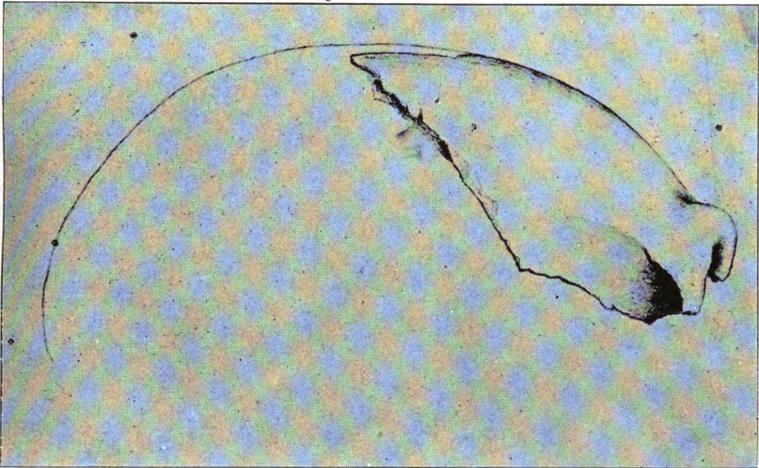


FIG. 1.

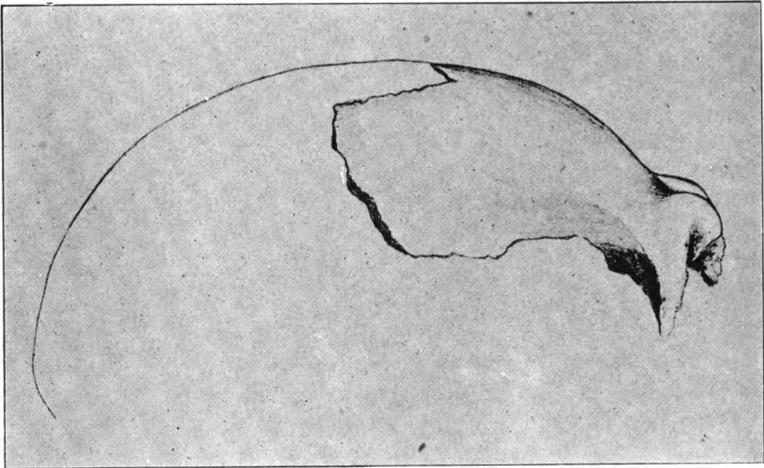


FIG. 2.

"bone houses," or upon scaffolds erected for that purpose. But there was no uniformity of custom in the manner of their ultimate disposition.

We have the accounts of intelligent observers who witnessed, in the eighteenth century, this method of sepulture by tribes of the Iroquoian and Muskogean families of Indians who then held the whole Appalachian region from Virginia to Florida, and by many tribes inhabiting the gulf states. As seen in 1776 by Wm. Bartram in his southern botanical tour, in each principal village of the semi-sedentary Carolina Indians, there was provided a "bone house" in which the dead bodies of the tribe, properly prepared and encased in coffins of cane basketry, were deposited and securely guarded until the house was filled. Then, he says, "The nearest kindred or friends of the deceased, on a day appointed, repair to the bone house, take up the respective coffins and following one another in the order of seniority—the nearest relations and connections attending their respective corpse, and the multitude following after them—all as one family, with united voice of alternate alleluiah and lamentation, slowly proceed to the place of general interment, where they place the coffins in order, forming a pyramid; and lastly cover all over with earth which raises a conical hill or mount."* Corroborative observations of this custom with certain modifications, are related by Capt. Romans, Adair, Capt. Bossu and several others.† Of the mounds in Virginia Mr. Jefferson said: "That they were repositories of the dead, has been obvious to all.

* * * * * Some ascribe them to the custom, said to prevail among the Indians, of collecting at certain periods, the bones of all their dead wheresoever deposited at the time of death," and forming mounds by covering them with earth. The mound forty feet in diameter at the base and seven and a half feet high, "on the low grounds of the Rivanna" river, explored by him, contained according to his estimate a thousand skeletons.‡

Brebeuf says it was the custom also among the Indians of the lake region to remove at certain periods the bodies and skeletons of a district from the trees, scaffolds, and other temporary resting places, and deposit them with much ceremony, in a single large pit.§ "The Indians of southern Georgia frequently burned their dead. This custom, however, was not universal, and it obtained to a very limited extent among the tribes resident in the middle and upper portions of the state. The practice of reserving the skeletons until they had accumulated sufficiently to warrant a general cremation or inhumation seems to have been adopted."¶ Preserving the dead bodies of their relatives in coffins stored in bone houses was a refinement of obsequies confined to the more sedentary Creeks, Choctaws, Cherokees and cognate tribes, that

* *Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, etc.*, by William Bartram, London, 1792, pp. 495-496.

† *A concise natural history of East and West Florida, etc.*, by Capt. Bernard Romans, New York, 1775, pp. 89-90. *Travels through that part of North America formerly called Louisiana, etc.*, by Captain Bossu, London, 1771, Vol. 1, pp. 198-208. *History of the American Indians*, by James Adair, London, 1775, p. 183 et seq.

‡ Notes on the State of Virginia, by Thomas Jefferson. Trenton, 1803, p. 230 et seq.

§ *Jesuit Relations for 1636*, pp. 128-130.

¶ *Antiquities of the Southern Indians*, by Charles C. Jones, Jr., New York. D. Appleton & Co., 1873, pp. 189-190.

were the most advanced in the arts of civilization. Other Indians were content to deposit their dead, well shrouded in deer and buffalo skins, in trees or upon scaffolds; but with all tribes east of the Mississippi that was only preliminary to their final disposal by cremation, or inhumation either in pits or in mounds. West of the Mississippi "aerial sepulture"—as tree and scaffold deposits of dead Indians is termed by Dr. Yarrow*—was generally observed; but there the Indians having adopted nomadic life, without a semblance of fixed habitations, abandoned the further and essential part of the custom—that of periodically collecting and burying or burning the remains of their dead—and left them in their aerial perches to be decomposed and scattered by the elements.

In his description of the Mandan Indians, on the upper Missouri, Catlin says: "These people never bury the dead, but place the bodies on slight scaffolds just above the reach of human hands, and out of the way of wolves and dogs; and they are there left to moulder and decay. * * * * * Whenever a person dies in a Mandan village, and the customary honours and condolence are paid to his remains, and the body dressed in its best attire, painted, oiled, feasted, and supplied with bow and quiver, shield and pipe and tobacco, knife, flint and steel, and provisions enough to last him a few days on the journey which he is to perform, a fresh buffalo skin, just taken from the animal's back, is wrapped around the body, and tightly bound and wound with thongs or raw hide from head to foot. Then other robes are soaked in water till they are quite soft and elastic, which are also bandaged around the body in the same manner, and tied fast with thongs, which are wound with great care and exactness so as to exclude the action of the air from all parts of the body"†—which is then placed upon a scaffold, made of poles, erected on the open plain. The Sioux, Dakotas, Chippewas, Araphoes and other Indians of the northwest, make that same disposition of their dead as a finality.‡

There is every probability—in fact, positive evidence—that all pre-historic Indians of Illinois adhered, in a greater or less degree, to the custom of retaining for a time the remains of their dead before consigning them to final interment. But until very recently no instance had been reported of the discovery in this State, north of Union county, of a "dry bone" mound burial containing *all* the dead of a tribe which had been in "aerial sepulture" for a protracted period. Such an instance was discovered on the 7th of October, 1906, in Brown county. It was a remarkable ossuary, or Indian communal mound burial of a type strange in that locality but not uncommon in the southern and southeastern states, and occasionally met with in the extreme southern portion of the State. The discoverer of it, Mr. W. W. Nash, of Ottawa, LaSalle county, a gentleman of literary tastes, and quite

* *A study of mortuary customs among North American Indians*, by Dr. H. C. Yarrow. U. S. A. government press, Washington. 1880, p. 66.

† *Manners, customs and conditions of the North American Indians*, by George Catlin. London, 1841, Vol. 1, p. 89.

‡ *Handbook of American Indians*, by Bureau of Ethnology. Government press, Washington, 1907, part 1, p. 946. [The writer of this paper was guilty of despoiling—in the interest of science, of course—a few aerial burials of dead Pawnees and Blackfeet when passing through their country enroute to California across the plains many years ago.]

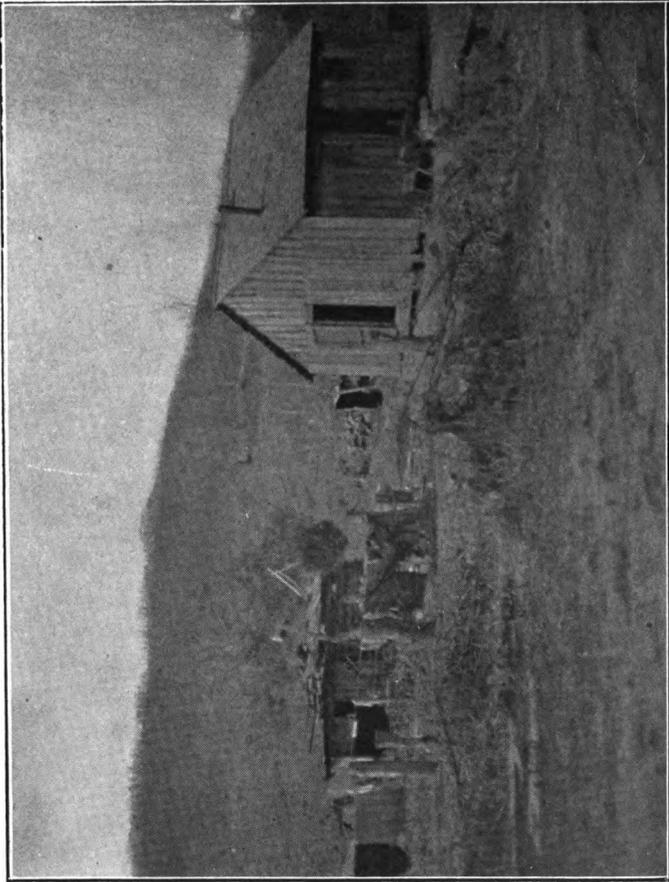


FIG. 3.

an amateur archaeologist, on one of his usual outings on the river with some members of his family, in his steam boat, on that day tied at LaGrange on the west bank of the Illinois river for a short prospecting excursion to the bluffs in quest of Indian relics. Following the Versailles road two and a quarter miles he arrived at Camp creek where it emerges from the hills on its course to the river, and is overlooked by ranges of picturesque bluffs a hundred feet or more in height, having almost every peak and crest crowned with the small burial mounds of recent Indians. Near that point his attention was attracted by a mound differing from those, in size and shape, forming an artificial ridge on the verge of a high, steep prominence of the bluff, and extending, saddle-like, some distance down the incline on either side.

Clambering to the top for a closer inspection he there found beyond the mound, a considerable area of comparatively level land, corresponding with the general surface level of that part of the State, on which is a five-acre farm, including the long mound, belonging to Mrs. Margaret Crabtree, whose residence is represented by Fig. 3, showing the mound in the background. By the Brown county records it is seen that this farm is situated in the northeastern corner of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1, in township 2, range 4; eight miles north-east of Mt. Sterling, the county seat.

In the little cultivated field between the house and mound were noticed many fragments of broken bones and pottery, ashes and bits of charcoal, the usual debris indicating a long-used Indian camping ground, or village site; but when the whites first took possession of that region it was all covered with a heavy growth of timber including large oak and hickory trees of undoubted great age. Excepting the removal of that timber growing upon it, the mound had never been disturbed, and, composed as it was of clay, it had apparently suffered but little erosion by the rains and frosts of past centuries. In height above the natural surface of the sharp point upon which it was built, it was a little over five feet; its average width at the base forty-five feet, and its extreme length ninety-five feet. Its construction had evidently been commenced on the highest elevation of the point of bluff, and extended as the ghastly work progressed some twenty-five or thirty feet down the southeastern slope of the hill, and forty feet or more down the northwestern slope.

Though it was Sunday, the request of Mr. Nash for permission to dig into the mound for Indian relics was readily granted by Mrs. Crabtree, without protest against such desecration of that day, or for profaning the sacred repository of the dead. Commencing his excavation three or four feet above the lower margin of the mound, Mr. Nash had not proceeded far when his spade brought to light a mass of human bones. Then prosecuting the search with care, in a short time he unearthed several perfect skulls, together with eight burial vases of neat form and finish, a number of mussel shell spoons, a few *Marginella* beads, a small arrow point of flint, and a number of pieces of chipped chert. As night was approaching he suspended further exploration and returned to his boat, not visiting the Crabtree farm again for two weeks.

The results of his prospecting experiment were soon known throughout the neighborhood, and attracted to the place many curious visitors. The extraordinary yield of relics from so limited a space in the mound, excited among those who came—as usual in such cases—a spirit of vandalism and cupidity. Among those earliest on the ground was Mr. Henry Clay Ren, son-in-law of Mrs. Crabtree, and at that time postmaster at Cooperstown, a small village in Brown county, five and a quarter miles northwest of the Crabtree farm. Believing the mound contained a vast store of relics similar to those taken out by Mr. Nash, having in market great commercial value, Mr. Ren abandoned his postoffice, and purchased from his mother-in-law, for the sum of five hundred dollars, the exclusive right to every thing remaining in the long mound, and also all that might be found in the few small grave mounds on the place. He thereupon set to work, with his hired help, to demolish that large mound as expeditiously as possible. Mr. Ren, a man of intelligence and keen observation, carefully noted everything of interest presented as the work progressed, and afforded to others the opportunity to scrutinize the mound's structure, and every detail of the relative positions and arrangement of its contents. There were but little indication of preliminary preparation of the ground upon which the human remains were to be deposited, and none of any ceremony involving the employment of fire attending the burial. If a layer of bark was placed there to receive them—as is very probable—it had totally disappeared.

There is every reason to believe that the ossuary was commenced by laying down, on the highest point of that bluff peak, a number of adult skeletons, or bodies, lying flat on the back, in a circle with their feet to the center. Two similar circles were added, on the declining surface of the ground, on either side of the central circle, separated from each other by a space of eighteen or twenty inches. Upon these prostrate skeletons were placed or thrown many others, without apparent order or arrangement. Among these were remains of young infants, and of children of various ages. Here and there skulls were found without any of the bones of the system to which they had belonged. Many "bundled skeletons" occurred; that is, bones of an individual, often without the skull, that had been gathered and tied together in a compact bundle, or originally wrapped in a deer's skin. In other places were masses of loose bones, parts of many skeletons, which seem to have been collected promiscuously and dumped down on the general heap. It is impossible to compute approximately the number of skeletons comprised in that stratum of bones a foot in thickness by eighty feet in length and twenty-five feet in width. Three hundred and fifty was the most conservative guess of those who saw it, but that probably fell short of the actual number.

When all had been brought in from their aerial burials there was spread over the whole osseous deposit a layer, eight or ten inches in thickness, of sharp, coarse gravel, brought from a gravel bed some distance away, which seems to have been mixed with some substance forming a mortar impervious when dry to moisture. By the protection thus afforded the bones and other objects covered by it were

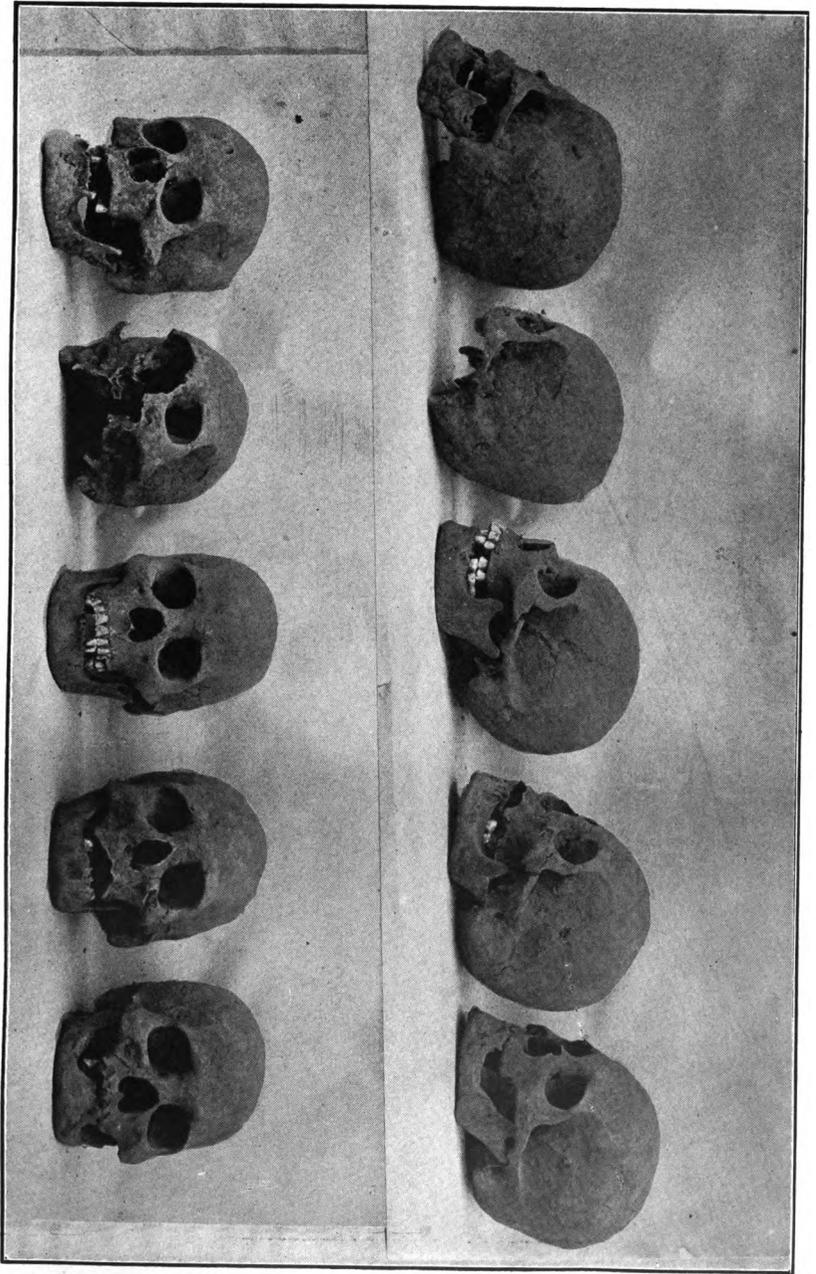


FIG. 4.



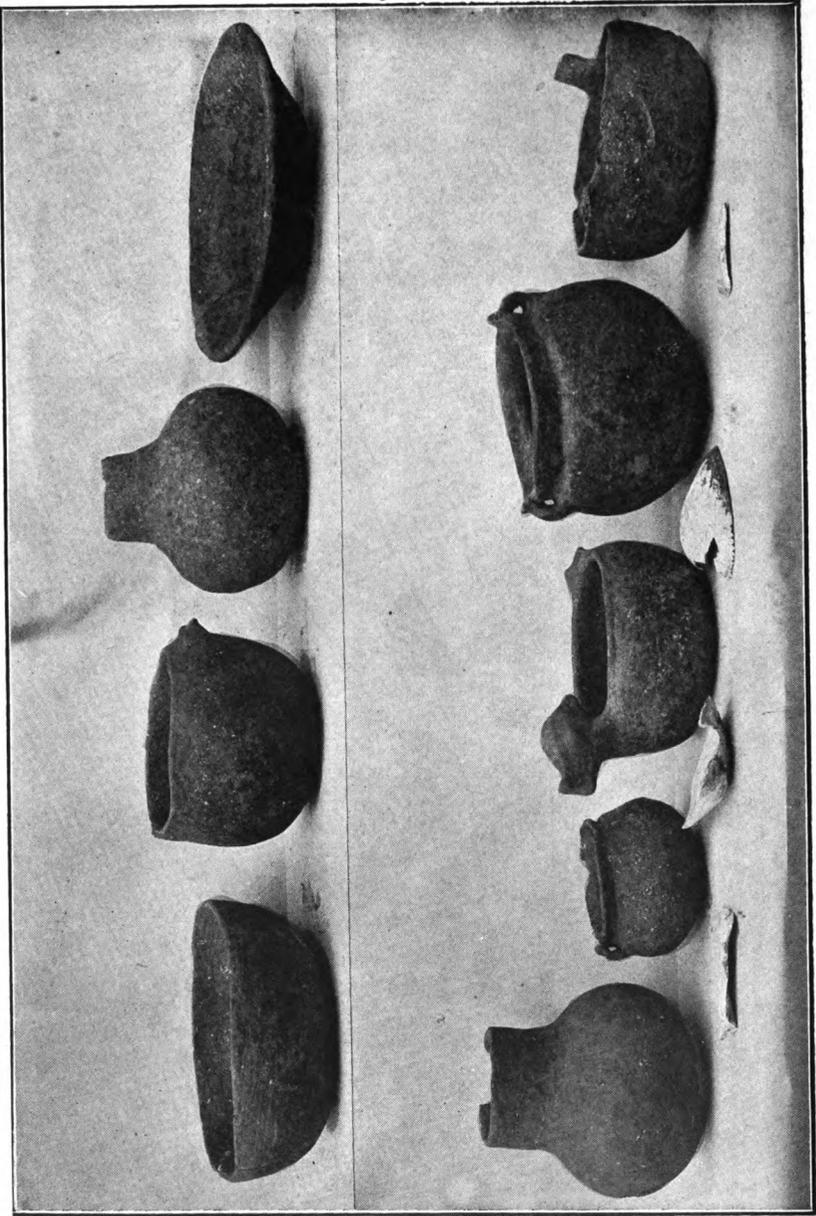


Fig. 5.

found in remarkable state of preservation; but such about the borders beyond the gravel covering crumbled to pieces upon exposure to the air. An analogous, but no doubt more elaborate preparation for preservation of entombed remains of the dead in mounds of this character was noticed in several localities by the employés of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology. Prof. Cyrus Thomas, of that bureau, in his report of its "*Explorations of the Mounds of the United States*," says: "In numerous mounds the skeletons were found closely packed side by side immediately beneath a layer of hard, mortar-like substance" that "had been placed over them while in a plastic condition, and as it must soon have hardened and assumed the condition in which it was found, it is evident the skeletons had been placed there after removal of the flesh."*

The ossuary mounds of Indians practicing this mortuary custom, who *permanently* camped and hunted in certain other localities, often contain several stratas of skeletons, as did the one described by Mr. Jefferson. A first stratum of skeletons was laid down by them—as was done in Brown county—and covered with sufficient earth for the safekeeping of that grewsome deposit. Then when the next period arrived for again collecting the aerial burials of the tribe, the mound was leveled down to receive the second stratum of remains, and was again rebuilt; and so on, until no more could be added, when another bone mound was started. From the fact that the Brown county charnel mound enclosed but one basal stratum of skeletons, and that it is the only ossuary of the kind yet discovered in the Illinois river valley, may be deduced the conclusion that it contained *all* members of the tribe that erected it who had died during their stay in this region; and that they who survived, after having thus paid their last obligations to their deceased kinsmen, left the country, either returning to the place from whence they came, or migrating elsewhere. They completed the final inhumation of their dead, after spreading the gravel layer over them, by heaping upon it the clay mound as their imperishable monument.

By some, who have given no attention to the study of American archaeology, two theories are advanced in explanation of the Brown county ossuary. The one is that all the bodies buried there were those of Indian warriors slain in some great battle; the other, that it was simply an old Indian burying ground lengthened by gradual accretion of corpses supplied in the course of years by the ordinary death rate of the tribe, with perhaps a few killed in wars. That it contained the remains of both sexes of all ages from infancy to extreme senility, effectually refutes the first supposition. The improbability of the second was shown by the systematic arrangement of adult skeletons first laid down; by the equal state of preservation of all; by the undisturbed continuity of the gravel layer, and the uniform homogeneous composition of the mound.

The total collection of relics secured from the ossuary comprised a quantity of human bones, including a number of crania with jaws complete; over a hundred unbroken pieces of pottery, and many more

**Twelfth annual Report of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology*, Washington, 1894, p. 673.

crushed by the weight of superincumbent earth, hundreds of small marine shells (*Marginella*), perforated at the shoulder by grinding to serve as beads for necklaces and wristlets; several small flat rings, or perforated shell disks; two carved gorgets cut from large sea shells; a dozen or more long bone awls and needles made of the fibulæ of deer and elks; mussel shells fashioned into spoons; one bead of fluor spar; several quartz crystals; one small, thin piece of hammered copper and fourteen small flint arrow points.

One of the skeletons lying at full length on the ground was surrounded and almost covered with mussel shells, and all through the clay of the mound were scattered river shells—valves of *Unio Multiplicata* predominating—the discarded or lost digging implements of the mound builders. No signs of fire were encountered excepting at the end of the mound nearest the spring far down the ravine, where mingled refuse of potsherds, ashes, charcoal, burnt stones and bones, evidenced the last camping place of the dusky funeral directors.

There was nothing about the mound, or the objects it covered, to sustain for it the claim of high antiquity. Possibly some of the noble red men whose bones reposed there were chasing the buffalo and deer when Columbus was studying astronomy at the great school of Pavia; or later. Bones of adults under the gravel envelope were comparatively sound, and even infants' bones not fully ossified had decayed but little. Still, that state of preservation is not reliable as a criterion of the age of such burials, as bone and shell imbedded in impervious clay having the perfect drainage of the bluff mounds, may resist disintegration for vast periods of time. All the skulls recovered were well formed, of the brachycephalic, or short head class—the true Indian type—with average proportion in parietal width to length of 84 to 100, Fig. 4. The skeletons, as far as observed, indicated the historical American Indian in stature and figure; and not a perforated humerus or abnormally flattened tibiæ was noticed among them.

The most notable feature of this ossuary mound was the distinctive character of the artifacts associated with its human remains. Burying all the personal effects of the deceased with his, or her, corpse was not a universal Indian custom. Some tribes observed it, and added also all the property of the nearest relatives; others, particularly the later Indians, seldom buried anything with their dead. The tribe that built this Brown county mound permitted the defunct squaws and children to retain their shell beads when placed in their rawhide winding sheets upon the desiccating scaffolds; but the men, though no doubt warriors, were denied their bows and arrows, stone tomahawks, belts, grooved axes, and even their pipes, as not one of those articles was obtained in the most searching exploration. The few flint arrow points secured, were very probably fatally imbedded by enemies in the bodies of those in whose remains they were found. One was between two dorsal vertebrae of a skeleton; one in the pelvis of another; one skull had an arrow point in its mouth, and another small one alongside its lower jaw, while a flint weapon large enough to be classed as a spear head had penetrated another skull over the left eye.

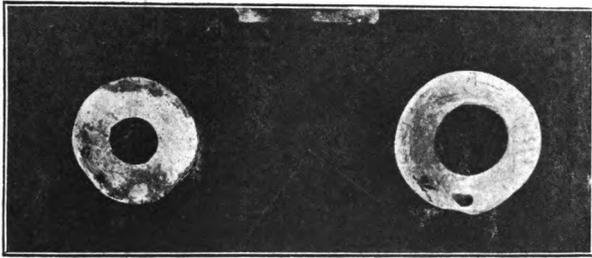


FIG. 6.





FIG. 7.



FIG. 8.

The objects in the mound of greatest interest to archæologists were the two spider gorgets represented by Figs. 7 and 8, drawn two-thirds of actual size. Each one was on the breast of an adult skeleton in the position where they were worn in life by the medicine men or most distinguished chiefs as totems, or tribal symbols, of the spider gens to which they belonged. The gorgets are disks cut from large sea shells—the *Bucyon Perversum*, or *Strombus Accipitinus*—with the convex side smoothly polished and the figure carved on the natural glossy concave surface. Near the margin two small holes were drilled for a suspending cord around the neck, or for fastening to the garment. Of works of Indian art shell gorgets are most uncommon; but those bearing the effigy of the spider are very rare. There are probably not more than a dozen of them known in all the archæological collections of the United States. Gen. Thruston figures one in his grand work on the *Antiquities of Tennessee*, that was found in a mound on Fain's Island in that state, and says: "It is an unusual type. Specimens upon which this curious figure is more naturally and elaborately represented have been discovered in the mounds at New Madrid, Missouri, and near East St. Louis, in Illinois. * * * * * The remarkable uniformity of design is also a characteristic of these spider gorgets. It seems strange that they should be discovered in mound districts so widely separated as east Tennessee, western Illinois and Missouri; yet we already have learned that both of these (latter) sections were once probably occupied by the tribes, or kindred, of the Stone Grave race of Tennessee."* Professor Holmes commenting upon this class of strange emblematical carvings, says: "The spider occurs but rarely in aboriginal American art, occasionally, however, it seems to have reached the dignity of religious consideration and to have been adopted as a totemic device. Had a single example only been found we would not be warranted in giving it a place among religious symbols. Four examples have come to notice; all engraved on shell gorgets."† One of those four was from a mound at New Madrid, Mo., two were from the American Bottom, and the fourth, the one mentioned by Gen. Thruston, from Tennessee.

One shell gorget with denticulated edge, and two or three smaller ones, all plain, were also found in the ossuary mound, together with several plain, flat rings of shell of various sizes having large central openings, (Fig. 6) obviously having served as ornaments. Shell spoons were modified bivalve mussel shells (Fig. 5), most commonly *Unio Occidentalis*, or *U. Rectus*. They were generally within the pottery vessels, occasionally with bones of birds and small animals, all that was left of the food with which they were filled, when buried, for the dead on their journey to the unknown, but which had disappeared by absorption and decay. Of the shell spoons collected in the Cumberland valley Gen. Thruston remarks: "It will be observed, from the side of the bivalve selected, that the spoons were made for the *right hand*, showing that the mound builder, like his white successor, was right

**Antiquities of Tennessee*, by Gates P. Thruston, second edition. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, O., 1897, pp. 335-336.

†*Second annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology*. Washington, 1883, p. 289.

handed."* The pottery vessels were placed, as usual in Indian burials, on either side of the corpse's head, a water bottle on one side and a dish or bowl containing food on the other. Some of the deceased were provided with three or four such vessels, but many had none at all.

This pottery has many features in common with that recovered from the old Indian cemeteries and mounds of southeastern Missouri and northeastern Arkansas. Examples of that from the latter locality (in the writer's collection) represented by Fig. 9, are here introduced for the purpose of comparing them with some of those taken out of the ossuary by Mr. Nash on the day of his discovery, (Fig. 5,) and also with a few selected specimens secured by Mr. Ren. (Fig. 10.) Not only in grace of form and artistic design, but in material of composition and excellence of finish, the similarity is well sustained. Some pieces of this Brown county pottery seem to have been simply sun dried, but the greater part of it was certainly fire baked. The pre-historic Indians had not attained the art of glazing their earthenware, and, of course, none of this was glazed, but in solidity and strength it would not be excelled by unglazed pottery of the same proportions and thickness made by expert potters of the present day.

The extraordinary number of skeletons and profusion of pottery interred in that elongated mound on Mrs. Crabtree's farm place it, among our local antiquities, in a class of itself without a parallel in central Illinois. In the great mound on the Baehr place, before referred to, about two miles distant, probably an equal number of desiccated Indians, at a much earlier period, had been cremated; and into the fierce fire that consumed them a multitude of finely wrought implements and ornaments of stone, shell and bone had been thrown as votive offerings, by their frenzied tribesmen. But in the remains of that weird holocaust not a fragment of pottery was discovered. And in all that huge mound but two clay vessels were seen, one of which near the base of the mound, an art product of its builders, was a small, coarse, heavy vase of brick red color; the other, a neat specimen of aboriginal art neatly decorated, situated in the mound structure a few feet below the top, had accompanied a much later intrusive burial. No pottery was encountered in either of the other four, almost contiguous, mounds. In the large mound on the bluff a mile north of the Baehr group—and of contemporaneous age—where the remains of only eight bodies (one of which was bedecked with a 24-pound nugget of native copper, ten copper axes, 283 solid copper beads, and several fine stone artifacts), were found beneath the mound's base at the bottom of a pit twelve feet deep, not a fragment of pottery was seen.†

In regard to products of the ceramic art, similar negative results were obtained by Gerard Fowke in his exploration—under the auspices of the Missouri Historical Society—of the eight mounds near Montezuma, in Pike county (Ill.), in 1905. Though potsherds occurred in the clay substance of the mounds, and were abundant on their surfaces, nothing approaching an entire pottery vase or vessel was met with. Many of the human bones in those mounds were "bunched" or "bundled," and all had been brought there from tree scaffolds.

* *Antiquities of Tennessee*, p. 312.

† *The American Archaeologist*, Columbus, O., 1898, pp. 21-22.

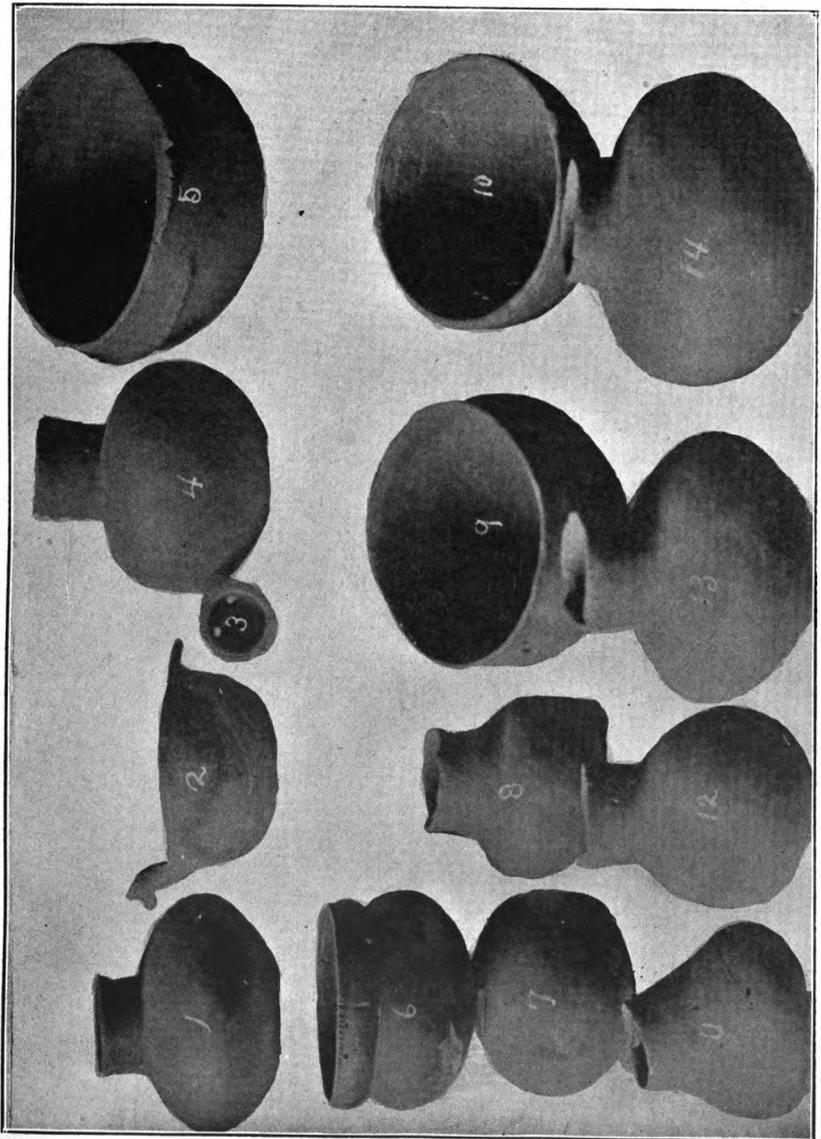


FIG. 9.

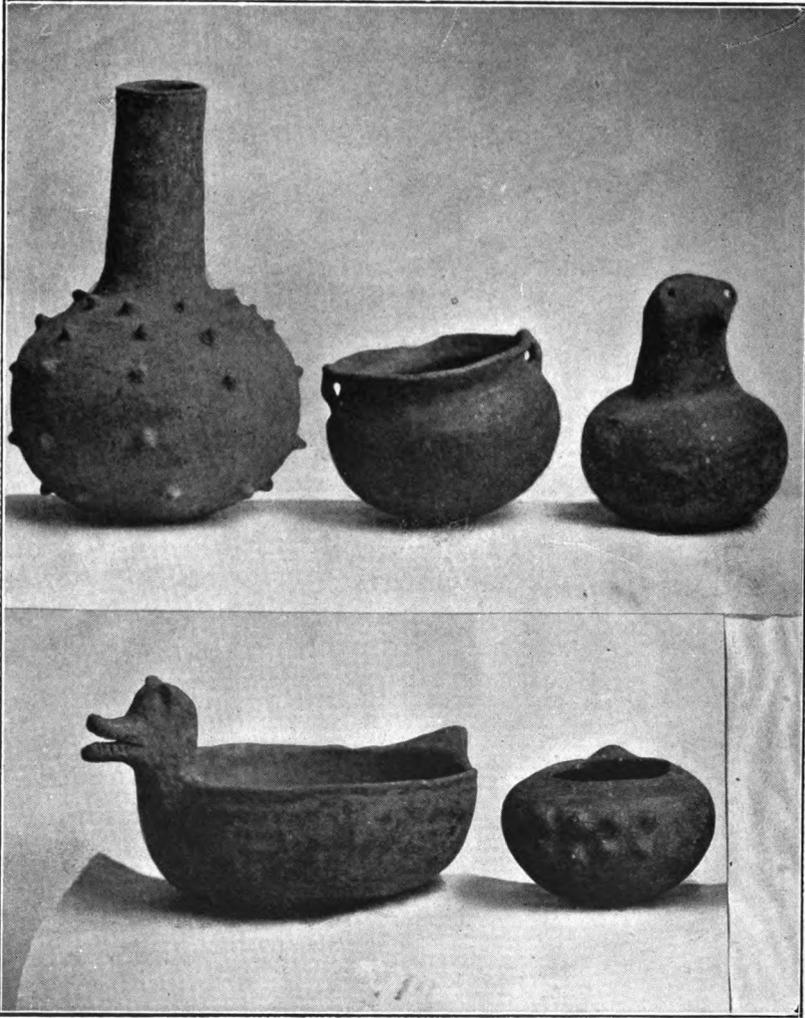


FIG. 10.

Neither weapons nor objects of utility or ornaments accompanied them, excepting a few pearl and shell beads, bone awls, a pair of "pulley" ear plugs, and a large sea shell (*Cassis Flammea*), which had been converted into a drinking cup. In the principal mound of the group (No. 1) "almost the entire bottom of the cist was covered with human bones mostly in very poor preservation; they generally indicated skeleton burials, being disposed promiscuously." But no estimate of their probable number is given. The "cist or crib" at the bottom of the mound, 15 feet long by 7 in width, was built of logs. Beneath the skeletons, on a floor of decayed bark, "covering nearly the entire space enclosed, rested 1,197 chipped leaf-shaped blades (of variegated chert) three and one-half to six inches long by three to four and one-half inches in breadth"*—placed there as a propitiatory offering to the mythical spirits controlling their destinies.

To what extent the later Indians of the Illinois river valley made use of pottery can now be only conjectured; but the ever present potsherds about all their old haunts are proof that vessels of clay were their chief, and perhaps, only domestic utensils. It follows then that they must have lost, or never adopted the mortuary custom of supplying their dead with post mortem food and water to subsist them while awaiting their reincarnation; for, as before stated, their multitude of small mounds here are practically destitute of such food and water receptacles.

All facts connected with the Brown county ossuary considered—its exceptional quantity of "dry bone" deposits, the surprising amount and peculiar character of its pottery, its spider gorgets, and overlying stratum of gravel—seem to justify the tentative supposition that it was the sepulcher of a tribe, or part of a tribe, that wandered from the lower Mississippi up into the Illinois river valley to that vicinity, and after dwelling there for a period disappeared. Further search may discover in that region other identical bone and pottery mounds of the same people, or of others, making a revision of this hypothesis necessary, or wholly confuting it. Anthropologists, ethnologists and archaeologists must continue to grope in the dark with the limited knowledge we now possess of the primitive peoples who ruled over this fair domain prior to its invasion by the Gaul and Anglo-Saxon.

**The Montezuma Mounds*.. Pamphlet, St. Louis, Mo., 1905.

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No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., professor in the University of Chicago. 170 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph. D., secretary of the society, 55 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1900.

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No. 7. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1902. 246 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1902.

No. 8. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1903. 376 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1904.

No. 9. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1904. 701 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1904.

No. 10. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1905. 500 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1906.

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No. 12. Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1907. 436 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1908.

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*Out of print.

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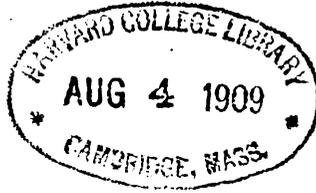
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Ill. State Historical Library

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*Died April 22, 1908.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE STATE'S BIRTHDAY. DECEMBER 3, 1908.

The ninetieth birthday anniversary of the State of Illinois, occurring on the 3rd of December just passed, was noticed by a number of newspapers with appropriate comments, but failed to attract much if any public attention. However, the centennial anniversary of the State's admission into the Union, ten years hence, will no doubt be observed by our busy population of over 5,000,000 in manner fitting the noted occasion. Ninety years is relatively a brief period of time for accomplishment of the wonderful results visible in the Illinois of today. There are quite a number of its citizens still living who were born before the State was—while it was yet a territory—and who have witnessed every stage of its marvelous progress and growth to its present proud position in the greatest republic of all the ages. If such almost incredible advancement in every department of human activity can be made in the space of a human life, no prediction of the State's future in the coming centuries can be regarded much too fanciful or extravagant.

And in view of all this rush of events, and rapid making of history in years past, will be seen the great importance and necessity of maintaining in the State an adequately efficient Historical Society to collect and record the missing links in its annals, and preserve the historical material already secured. The Illinois State Historical Society as now organized and managed, considering the many disadvantages it has had to contend with, has done some creditable work. It should do much more. Its membership is steadily increasing; but it still lacks the active aid and cooperation of many more of the competent, scholarly classes of our people who have not yet become interested in its objects and labors.

At the last annual meeting of the society (Jan., 1908,) its constitution was amended so as to change the time of its future annual meetings from the usually cold and inclement month of January to the milder month of May. Therefore the date of the next meeting will probably be between the 10th and 20th of May next, in the most pleasant season of the year, and it should be attended by all members, and all others of the public who can conveniently do so. For the 19th of May will be the tenth anniversary of the organization of the society, and within a few days of the twentieth anniversary of the passage of

the Act (on May 25, 1889) founding the Illinois State Historical Library. It has been proposed that the annual meeting of the society next May be made an occasion of special observance of those anniversaries, as affording a fit opportunity for reviewing what has been accomplished by both institutions, and for considering measures for the further promotion of the usefulness of both. If the directors of the society decide upon this course timely notice and full program of exercises for the meeting will be published in the April number of the Journal.

CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF GOVERNOR SHADRACH BOND.

The initial arrangements are now in progress for the celebration, next summer, of the one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of Governor Shadrach Bond's birthday. It is to be an open air meeting at the foot of the Governor Bond monument, erected by the State, on the hill at Chester overlooking the Mississippi river. The principal orator of the day will be General John C. Black, whose stirring eloquence and sterling patriotism always thrill and exhilarate his hearers. There will be other speakers of note to address the people; with music, and all the usual accompaniments calculated to make such an occasion an enjoyable success. Very appropriate it is to commemorate the life and public services of Governor Bond, and the birth of a new State into the Union, at the foot of the first Governor's monument, on the ground hallowed by the historic annals and glories of Kaskaskia and Fort Chartres.

THE ACCUMULATION OF HISTORICAL MATERIAL.

Circular letters to the public have heretofore been repeatedly issued, by both the Illinois State Historical Library and Historical Society, soliciting contributions, by gift or sale of certain historical data occasionally brought to light in Illinois homes in old book cases, closets, or attics, and usually regarded as worthless rubbish. The data referred to—in many instances of value to the historian—comprises old newspapers, those published in the State prior to the civil war, and during that war; old circulars and handbills, particularly such as emanated from politicians and office seekers; written correspondence; letters written before the typewriter came into general use, communications discussing, or relating to the public or private affairs of the people, expressing the opinions or sentiments of the writers concerning individuals, localities, business affairs, religion, politics, social questions, or public enterprises of general interest at the time. Also, old diaries, account books, bills and receipts, contracts, deeds, surveys, advertisements, sale bills, speeches and addresses, biographical sketches of early pioneers, and persons prominent locally or in the service of the State or nation. In short, the society wants everything attainable,

either printed or in manuscript, descriptive of early events and incidents transpiring in communities, not heretofore published, and accounts of the multifarious transactions and inter-relations typifying the domestic life, the moral, political, religious and financial condition of the people during the State's earlier progress.

Responses to our numerous requests for this aid have not been as spontaneous or encouraging as expected or desired. We therefore again appeal to the citizens of Illinois, whether interested in State history or not, to look up all material of the kind above enumerated that may be found about their premises and send it to the State Historical Society at once. In many of the older residences of the State are partial files of old newspapers, or old pictures of persons or places whose memories are treasured; old scrap books, old family letters, etc., kept for years because of sentiment or the endearments of early associations, until finally lost by the erosion of time, the inroads of mice, or by fire.

Historical material of the kind herein indicated—to many looked upon as trivial and worthless, but often of value to the State historian—is annually lost from neglect and the consequent causes just named, and when thus destroyed can never be replaced. The necessity then of preserving it can not be too strongly impressed or insisted upon. If deposited in the fireproof cases of the State Historical Society in the State house at Springfield, its preservation and safe keeping for all time will be assured. Again we most earnestly appeal to the people of Illinois, in behalf of the State Historical Society and the all-important work it is engaged in, to render it the aid requested in collecting and securing for it the scattered and fragmentary records of the State's unpublished past history. The attention of the members of the society and the public generally is called to the circular letter on this subject, published on page 13, in this issue of the Journal.

SOME ILLINOIS PIONEER SETTLERS.

It is pleasant to know that we yet have with us a goodly number of the pioneers who came into the State following closely upon the trail of the departing Indians. In Belleville is Mr. Benjamin J. West, almost ninety-seven years old, who was born in Virginia in 1812, and came to St. Clair county, Illinois, with his parents, in 1820; and is still sprightly and active, with all his intellectual faculties unimpaired. He was well acquainted with all the early Governors of the State from Bond to Ford; knew intimately Daniel P. Cook, Elias K. Kane and Senator Jesse B. Thomas; and was also personally acquainted with General Jackson, Martin VanBuren and Henry Clay, to say nothing of many other men of distinction who were the bright public luminaries in the earlier part of the last century.

In Cass county, Mr. Wm. Stevenson observed the ninety-fifth anniversary of his birth, at his farm home near Little Indian creek, on the third of December, with a reunion of his family down to the fourth

generation. He was born in Kentucky, December 3, 1813, and in 1829 came to Illinois whose political birth was the same date and month of his own, but five years later. At that time when but sixteen years old he drove with little help, behind his father's wagons, a flock of 300 sheep from his native home in Kentucky to Morgan county, Illinois, and has ever since resided on the farm (now in Cass county) he assisted his father to clear and put in cultivation.

The biographies and reminiscences of these early settlers, and of others of their class, if written in detail would form an interesting and instructive chapter of Illinois history. And to obtain such unwritten and unpublished contributions to our history, the State Historical Society is exerting every effort.

DEATH OF AN ILLINOIS PIONEER.

Edward James Glasgow, eighty-eight years of age, died in St. Louis, Missouri, on the eighth of December last. He was born in Belleville, St. Clair county, on the seventh of June, 1820, and was educated at St. Charles and in St. Louis. In 1840 he was appointed by President Van Buren, United States Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, and at the outbreak of the war between that republic and the United States in 1846, he enlisted in the celebrated Doniphan expedition and was elected captain of the second company of the regiment. His bravery was conspicuous in the battle of Sacramento and capture of Chihuahua. After the war closed he engaged for a while in the Santa Fé trade, during which he at one time passed over the old trail from Santa Fé to Missouri with \$70,000 in silver in wagons guarded by only seventeen men. For thirty years he was in the wholesale grocery business in St. Louis and accumulated a large and valuable estate.

NEW HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

Prof. Elbert Waller, superintendent of schools, at Viola, Mercer county, Illinois, has in press, soon to be issued, "A Brief History of Illinois," of about 100 pages, illustrated, and arranged in chronological order, of which he says, in his prospectus, "and while it is brief enough for the eighth grade to master in two or three months, it is comprehensive enough to answer all practical purposes in a teacher's review, or in a high school. I have made an effort to trace the history of Illinois from the time it was the home of the simple-hearted red man to its present, showing how and by whom it became so great, and finally, in my feeble way, I have tried to create a love for Illinois, and a determination to be worthy of its traditions."

THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE CELEBRATIONS
AUGUST 21 TO OCTOBER 15, 1908.

The Illinois State Historical Society and the seven Illinois cities where the semi-centennial celebrations of the great debates were held, are to be congratulated upon the success of these memorial celebrations. A remarkable circumstance is the fact that the weather was fine on each of the seven days.

The character of the celebrations differed at the various places, but all were well managed and highly satisfactory. The press throughout the United States mentioned the memorial celebrations in terms of approval. The Illinois State Historical Library and Society expect to publish in book form a complete report of the semi-centennial celebration.

An introductory chapter will be written by Col. Clark E. Carr, and special reports of each of the several meetings will be made by the local chairman.

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS BY THE ILLINOIS STATE
HISTORICAL LIBRARY BOARD.

There is now in press a volume to be entitled Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 4, the subject matter of which will be copies of the official letters and papers of the first four Governors of Illinois: Shadrach Bond, Edward Coles, Ninian Edwards, and John Reynolds.

The papers are copies of the official records in the office of the Secretary of State, and they are edited and annotated by Prof. E. B. Greene.

A compilation of the letters and papers of George Rogers Clark, to be published by the Library board under the editorship of Prof. J. A. James of the Northwestern University at Evanston, is in course of preparation and will probably be published, in part at least, within the next year. These letters are mostly in the collection of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and will be published in three volumes.

Another volume of the Illinois Historical Collections will be the Kaskaskia papers, to be edited by Prof. C. W. Alvord of the University of Illinois. This volume will be made up chiefly of the early records of Randolph county, and will be similar in style to Illinois Historical Collections Vol. 2, which is the Cahokia Records, mostly from the St. Clair county records.

THE TYPICAL AMERICAN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

1809-1865.

(By Jessie Palmer Weber.)

So much has been written, and spoken of Abraham Lincoln and his labors and sacrifices for humanity, that it seems useless to attempt to add a word to the wealth of oratory and literature that has clustered around his great name, a monument to his undying fame. Had Abraham Lincoln never been born, God would have raised another instrument for the purpose of carrying out His plans for the abolition of slavery, and for the terrific lesson to mankind which was shown in the horrors of the war between the States. In Biblical history are recounted the rebukes which God gave to rebellious peoples.

The year 1809 was a great year, a year in which were born the men who were to be the leaders of the century, among them Charles Darwin, Wm. F. Gladstone, Alfred, Lord Tennyson, in England; Edgar A. Poe, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Abraham Lincoln, in America, each child destined to be in his day, a leader of thought and action. It is idle to speculate on what the history of the world would have been had these men not been born, for they were given to the world, and the century reaped the benefit of their greatness.

To the United States Abraham Lincoln was given. God gave him his patience, courage, humility and industry, and he gained through the exercise of these traits wonderful powers of self control.

A writer in speaking of English sculpture and portraiture of Mr. Lincoln, said, "Europeans can form no ideas of American backwoods-men. They know the squalid poverty of the slums of the cities, the unambitious ignorance of the peasant, the comfort and self-satisfaction of the middle classes, and then the pride of caste of the aristocracy and the very rich. The independence of the American frontiersmen of a century ago was never and can never be understood by them. In consequence of this lack of understanding of conditions, to Europeans Mr. Lincoln's ancestry and birth, and his subsequent career seem like the pages of the Arabian Nights or a fairy story." His character is essentially and typically American.

More has been written about Abraham Lincoln than about any other American, and considering the brief period of time which has elapsed since his death, comparatively more has been written about him than has been written about Caesar or Napoleon.

What is the lesson of this great appreciation of the character of Lincoln? What were the attributes of his mind? They were the qualities which make true manliness. We do not claim for Mr. Lincoln super-human qualities. He was a man, with all a man's frailties, and beset by temptations and circumstances that would have discouraged the most courageous. He had—he must have had—moments of deep discouragement. The woes of his people pressed down hard upon him, but he stood firmly at his post of duty. He told Gen. John M. Palmer that he "lived from day to day," trusting to each day for its meed of strength and power.

He was brave, and he had great opportunities to test his bravery and moral fibre. He was the man whom opportunity seized to portray as a type of manliness. He was firm, he was humble-minded, he was kind, he was pitiful, he was just and he was true. This is why his name is revered throughout the world, because his life exemplifies what an American should be. We revere him for all his goodness, all his greatness. He stands a colossal figure showing to the world what an American of the humblest birth may attain. He was the chief and commander of the army of the nation, but he was ever gentle and courteous, even under great provocation, his quaint sense of humor at times saving him from despair; and so, though he did great things, spoke great words and taught great lessons, the world and the nation revere him because he was, because he is, the true type of an American, and for the qualities which may be found in and nurtured by the humblest American,—devotion to duty and principle, courage, sympathy, steadfastness, humility, and truth. He was first of all a true man, and a true American, and upon these qualities his name and fame shall stand, as long as the United States shall endure.

And so on this birthday anniversary, we come, all reverently, all of us, with us first of all the aging soldiers, who, to their imperishable glory and honor, held up his hands, fought our battles, and with him saved our country, but alas,

"Lo the camps of the tents of green
 Which the days of peace keep filling and the days of
 war keep filling
 With a mystic army (Is it too ordered forward? is it
 too only halting awhile
 Till night and sleep pass over?)
 Now in those camps of green, in their tents dotting
 the world,
 In the parents, children, husbands, wives in them, in
 the old and young;
 Sleeping under the sunlight, sleeping under the moon-
 light, content and silent there at last,
 Behold the mighty bivouac field and waiting camp
 of all,
 Of the corps and generals all, and the President
 over the corps and generals all.
 And each of us O soldiers, and of each and all in the
 ranks we fought
 (There without hatred we all, all meet.)

For presently O soldiers, we too camp in our place
in the bivouac-camps of green.

But we need not provide for outposts, nor for the
countersign

Nor drummer to beat the morning drum."

On this great day we come, young and old, rich and poor, all bearing
tributes of love and reverence, and awe, and look upon his tomb and say:

"This dust was once the man,

Gentle, plain, just and resolute, under whose cautious
hand,

Against the foulest crime in history known in any
land or age,

Was saved the Union of these States."

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE LINCOLN CENTENNIAL AND THE LINCOLN CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION.

CELEBRATION AT SPRINGFIELD.

"The organization of a Lincoln Centennial Association is a most worthy object, and one too long delayed in the martyr's home city.

Without any depreciation of the greatness of other men we have no hesitancy in saying Abraham Lincoln was the greatest of all men of whom history gives an account. More histories are written of him, and more papers, pages and volumes are published of him than of any other man, living or dead. He is known by all nations.

His life and character are the subjects of many eulogies and in no single instance does any person cast any aspersion upon that life and character, suggest any scandal, or apologize for or conceal any act done by him. His history has no counterpart anywhere.

The saying that 'a prophet is not without honor save in his own country' has not application in the case of Abraham Lincoln. His memory is revered and honored at his home and among those who knew him best in a far greater measure than is possible beyond 'his own country.' Their love and reverence is so great that it is taken for granted that the highest honor is paid to him and his memory, and the expression and demonstration of that respect and admiration have been neglected. But now attention is being called to the subject, it behooves all patriots to promote and become members of this association, which shall keep alive the memory of the immortal Lincoln, and which shall with the recurrent years bring home to the youth of the land the greatness of the man whose life was an exemplification of living with 'malice toward none.'"

The above article is copied from the Illinois State Journal and explains somewhat the objects of the Lincoln Centennial Association. All the world is looking at Illinois and particularly at Springfield as the time draws near for the celebration of the Lincoln Centennial. An association has been formed which is called the Lincoln Centennial Association. Its membership is not confined to citizens of Illinois and it has already a membership of representative men, especially Lincoln students and collectors from all parts of the country. This Association will give a banquet on the evening of February 12, 1909, at which the special guests and speakers will be Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, the only surviving child of Abraham Lincoln; Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States; Hon. J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States; Hon. William Jennings

Bryan; and Hon. J. P. Dolliver, United States Senator from Iowa. It is the intention of the Association to hold annual banquets on Lincoln's birthday, but, of course, the centennial anniversary will be more elaborate than the usual celebrations.

A large tabernacle is now in the course of erection in Springfield by the ministerial association of the churches of the city. This is being erected for the use of the Rev. William Sunday during his revival services in Springfield. It will be completed by the 12th of February and will be used for a large general meeting on that day. This will be the great public meeting in honor of Lincoln's Hundredth Anniversary. Able speakers will be present and appropriate music will be given.

Ten thousand buttons bearing a likeness of Abraham Lincoln will be distributed under the direction of the centennial association from Springfield. The buttons will be simple in design but will have one of the most popular portraits of the great emancipator and will be an attractive method of calling attention to the celebration to be held in Springfield, on the hundredth anniversary of his birth.

RECEPTION BY THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The members of the Historical Society have already been notified by a circular letter which is again published in this number of the Journal, that the Society will hold a reception in the Library rooms, on the evening of Thursday, February 11th, in honor of the Lincoln Centennial. The collection of books, pictures, and manuscripts relating to the great emancipator will be conveniently arranged that the visitors may be able to see what the State is doing in the collecting of Lincolniana. The hours of the reception will be from eight to eleven o'clock. You are especially urged to attend.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Springfield Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution will hold a reception from five to seven o'clock in the afternoon of February 12th, at the Lincoln Home, Mrs. Donald McLean, the President General of the organization, will be in attendance and will deliver an address. The Chapter will also entertain visiting members of the D. A. R. at a supper at the Y. M. C. A. building.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of the American Revolution, the Illinois Colored Historical Society, and other patriotic and charitable organizations will observe the day by special celebrations.

We publish a letter from Hon. J. Otis Humphrey, the chairman of the Lincoln Centennial Association, which contains a general outline of the program of the exercises to be held in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 14, 1909.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary Illinois State Historical Society:

MY DEAR MRS. WEBER—I am only just now able to make a reply to your communication in regard to the ceremonies for February 12th. The committee had a meeting today, and we have a tentative program in mind something like the following, but, of course, subject to such changes as may be found best to make.

February 11th—Exercises in all the schools of the city. If possible, prominent speakers from abroad will be furnished to some of the schools to help out their program. In the evening, a reception, given by the State Historical Society at the Capitol.

February 12th—Forenoon—Visit to Lincoln's Monument, with some appropriate exercises there; 2:30 p. m., public meeting at the tabernacle; 5:00 p. m. to 7 p. m., reception by D. A. R. at Lincoln's Home; 7:00 p. m., banquet at the Armory.

The committee are glad to know you have arranged for the reception at the rooms of the Historical Society, and we gladly incorporate that into our program for the day.

Yours sincerely,
J O. HUMPHREY.

COPY OF CIRCULAR LETTER SENT BY THE SECRETARY TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January, 1909.

To the Members of the Illinois State Historical Society:

DEAR SIR—I beg to call your attention to the fact that at the last annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society, by an amendment to the Constitution, the date for holding the annual meeting of the Society was changed from the month of January to the month of May.

It is hoped that in the more agreeable month of May many more of the members of the Society may be able to attend the annual meeting. You are especially urged to attend the meeting, to take part in the business sessions, and to enjoy the addresses, and become better acquainted with the officers and members of the Society.

I also beg to call your attention to the celebration on Friday, Feb. 12, 1909, in Springfield, of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. This is a truly historic occasion, and the Illinois State Historical Society expects to do its part in the celebration, but as the 12th, the great day, will be filled with important general functions given by the people at large, it has been decided that the Historical Society and the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library will hold a reception for the members and friends on the evening of Thursday, February 11th, in the Historical Library rooms.

You are especially invited to attend the reception.

Very respectfully yours,

JESSIE PALMER WEBER,

Secretary Illinois State Historical Society.

AN APPEAL TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

OBJECTS OF COLLECTION DESIRED BY THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

(Members please read this Circular Letter.)

Books and pamphlets on American History, Biography, and Genealogy, particularly those relating to the West; works on Indian Tribes, and American Archaeology and Ethnology; Reports of Societies and Institutions of every kind, Educational, Economic, Social, Political, Coöperative, Fraternal, Statistical, Industrial, Charitable; Scientific Publications of States or Societies; Books or Pamphlets relating to the Great Rebellion, and the wars with the Indians; privately printed Works; Newspapers; Maps and Charts; Engravings; Photographs; Autographs; Coins; Antiquities; Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, and Bibliographical Works. Especially do we desire

EVERYTHING RELATING TO ILLINOIS.

1. Every book or pamphlet on any subject relating to Illinois, or any part of it; also every book or pamphlet written by an Illinois citizen, whether published in Illinois or elsewhere; Materials for Illinois History; Old Letters, Journals.
2. Manuscripts; Narratives of the Pioneers of Illinois; Original Papers on the Early History and Settlement of the Territory; Adventures and Conflicts during the early settlement, the Indian troubles, or the late Rebellion; Biographies of the Pioneers, prominent citizens and public men of every County either living or deceased, together with their portraits and autographs; a sketch of the settlement of every Township, Village, and Neighborhood in the State, with the names of the first settlers. We solicit articles on every subject connected with Illinois History.
3. City Ordinances, proceedings of Mayor and Council; Reports of Committees of Council; Pamphlets or Papers of any kind printed by authority of the City; Reports of Boards of Trade; Maps of cities and Plats of town sites or of additions thereto.
4. Pamphlets of all kinds; Annual Reports of Societies; Sermons and Addresses delivered in the State; Minutes of Church Conventions, Synods, or other Ecclesiastical Bodies of Illinois; Political Addresses; Railroad Reports; all such, whether published in pamphlet or newspaper.
5. Catalogues and reports of Colleges and other Institutions of Learning; Annual or other Reports of School Boards, School Superintendents, and School Committees; Educational Pamphlets, Programs and Papers of every kind, no matter how small or apparently unimportant.
6. Copies of the earlier Laws, Journals and Reports of our Territorial and State Legislatures; earlier Governors' Messages and Reports of State Officers; Reports of State Charitable and other State Institutions.

7. Files of Illinois Newspapers and Magazines, especially complete volumes of past years, or single numbers even. Publishers are earnestly requested to contribute their publications regularly, all of which will be carefully preserved and bound.

8. Maps of the State, or of Counties or Townships, of any date; Views and Engravings of buildings or historic places; Drawings or Photographs of scenery; Paintings; Portraits, etc., connected with Illinois History.

9. Curiosities of all kinds; Coins; Medals; Paintings; Portraits; Engravings; Statuary; War Relics, Autograph Letters of distinguished persons, etc.

10. Facts illustrative of our Indian Tribes—their History, Characteristics, Religion, etc.; Sketches of prominent Chiefs, Orators and Warriors, together with contributions of Indian Weapons, Costumes, Ornaments, Curiosities, and Implements; also, Stone Axes, Spears, Arrow Heads, Pottery, or other relics.

In brief, everything that, by the most liberal construction, can illustrate the history of Illinois, its early settlement, its progress, or present condition. All will be of interest to succeeding generations. Contributions will be credited to the donors in the published reports of the Library and Society, and will be carefully preserved in the State house as the property of the State, for the use and benefit of the people for all time.

Communications or gifts may be addressed to the Librarian and Secretary,

(MRS.) JESSIE PALMER WEBER.

MRS. CATHERINE GEERS YATES.

Death of an honorary member of the Illinois State Historical Society.

Mrs. Catherine Geers Yates, widow of Richard Yates, War Governor of Illinois.

Mrs. Yates' maiden name was Catherine Geers, and she was born in Lexington, Kentucky, September 22, 1822. She was the daughter of William and Mary W. Geers. She came to Jacksonville in 1830, having spent the previous year in St. Louis, Mo. Miss Geers was married to Richard Yates in Jacksonville, on July 9, 1839. She was the mother of five children, William, who in his eleventh year was killed by lightning; Mary, who died in infancy; Henry, who was insurance commissioner of Illinois during the administration of Richard Yates, Jr., died 1903; Catherine, who died in 1888; and Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, 1901-1905.

Mrs. Yates died at her home in Jacksonville, Ills., October 6, 1908. A more extended notice of the life of Mrs. Yates will appear in the Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for 1908.

In connection with the above notice of the death of Mrs. Catherine Yates we publish the following interesting notice of the deaths of four pioneer women of Jacksonville, Ills., Mrs. Catherine Yates being one of the number:

Within the past year four "elderly and elect" ladies intimately identified with the history of Jacksonville for the past three quarters of a century, have passed away: Mrs. Millicent Yates Mathers, Mrs. Delia Witherbee Wadsworth, Mrs. Catherine Geers Yates, and Mrs. Mary Geers Yates. Mrs. Mathers was the widow of Wesley Mathers, who died in 1875, after being most prominent in Jacksonville, of which city he was many times mayor. Her age was 81. She was born in 1827 and married in 1847. She was the daughter of Henry and Millicent Yates, of Berlin, Sangamon county. Her husband, Wesley Mathers a merchant, was for fifty years partner of Archibald C. Wadsworth and the latter's wife, Delia Witherbee Wadsworth, died two days after the death of Mrs. Mathers. Mrs. Wadsworth's age was 80. She was daughter of Seth and _____ Witherbee. Not only were Millicent Yates' and Delia Witherbee's husbands in a business partnership, but another tie existed, for Delia Wadsworth's daughter Helen married Richard Yates, Jr., nephew of Millicent Mathers,

Catherine Geers Yates died October 6, 1908, aged 86. She was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1822, daughter of William and Mary Watkins Geers, granddaughter of James and Mary Geers and James and Mary Watkins. She was married in 1839, to Richard Yates, who died in 1873. Mary Geers Yates was a sister of Catherine, and, born in 1828, died January 8, 1909, at Yates Center, Kansas, at the age of 81 years. She was married to Abner Yates, who died in 1904, aged 84. They were married in 1851. She was Delia Wadsworth's bridesmaid.

WOODFORD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CELEBRATION OF NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY OF ADMISSION OF ILLINOIS, DECEMBER 3, 1908.

The annual meeting of the Woodford County Historical Society was held on the ninetieth anniversary of the admission of Illinois into statehood, in the circuit court room of the court house at Eureka, Dec. 3, 1908.

It was an occasion of more than ordinary interest. The election of officers for the coming year was held at half past one o'clock, and L. J. Freese was chosen president, I. B. Hammers, of El Paso, vice president, J. F. Page, of Eureka, treasurer, Miss Amanda Jennings, of Eureka, secretary and J. C. Tomb, of Eureka, trustee, and then, after the transaction of other business, a Lincoln and Douglas program was rendered before an intelligent and interested audience. The society had secured Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, to deliver an address before the society at this time. Notices of the meeting had been published in all the newspapers of the county. The court room and adjacent space was full to overflowing. A large number of those in attendance were from out of town. Although the room was crowded the best of order prevailed. The program began at two o'clock with the selection of music, "Star Spangled Banner," by the Ladies Glee Club, of Eureka College, all dressed in white, followed by prayer by Prof. B. J. Radford.

G. W. Anthony, Prof. B. J. Radford and Col. B. D. Meek, all members of the society, made short speeches of a reminiscent character. Each gave an account of his acquaintance with Lincoln and Douglas. They related many interesting things coming under their observation fifty years ago.

The Ladies' Glee Club sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." This was followed by the introduction of Col. Clark E. Carr and his address on the "Lincoln and Douglas Debates." A brief synopsis of his address may not be out of place here.

Douglas had served his second term in the U. S. Senate. He had returned to Illinois to conduct his campaign for a third term. He had won many a victory on the floor of the senate, one of them being the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and put in its place his favorite doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. When Kansas asked to be admitted as a state, politicians with the influence of the administration at

Washington supporting them, desired to force the pro-slavery Le-compton Constitution on the people. To defeat this scheme Douglas used his great eloquence and influence. Kansas was admitted as a free state under the Leavenworth Constitution, framed by the people. This placed Douglas in the front ranks as a statesman. Lincoln, comparatively unknown, was arrayed against Douglas. Lincoln was opposed to the extension of slavery. In a speech at Springfield he stated that, "this government can not exist permanently half slave and half free," etc. This declaration startled the politicians. For the purpose of securing the attention of the people, he challenged Douglas to a joint debate. There were seven debates, in all, held at different places in the State. In the mean time the Supreme Court handed down what is known as the Dred Scott decision, by which it was made practically lawful for an owner of slaves to carry them into another state or territory. Lincoln held that this decision nullified Popular Sovereignty advocated by Douglas. Lincoln challenged Douglas to say how, under this decision, the people of a territory could keep slaves out, to which Douglas could only reply by saying: "Unfriendly legislation." This was displeasing to the people of the south. All hope of the Presidency in 1860 was gone. It made Lincoln the acknowledged leader in the Republican party.

Col. Carr portrayed with skill and fairness the characters of the two men, at one time imitating the voice of Lincoln, at another, that of Douglas. His address, truly, was a treat, and the occasion will be long remembered.

The address of Col. Carr was followed by the singing of "Illinois," by Miss Augusta Kirchner, of Secor. The words were slightly changed to suit the occasion. They ran as follows:

By the rivers gently flowing,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 On thy prairies verdant growing,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 Comes a message on the breeze,
 Rustling thru the leafy trees
 And its mellow tones are these.
 Illinois.

From a wilderness of prairies,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 Straight thy way never varies,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 Still upon the inland sea,
 Stands thy great commercial tree,
 Turning all the world to thee,
 Illinois.

Not without thy wondrous story,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 Can be writ the Nation's glory,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 On the record of thy years,
 Many a noble name appears,
 Douglas, Lincoln, and our tears,
 Illinois.

After a word in explanation of the large pictures of Lincoln and Douglas gracing the front part of the court house, the Ladies' Glee Club sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee." the audience joining in on the last stanza, and the meeting closed with prayer by Dr. C. H. Tichnor, of the Presbyterian church.

The display of mementos that had been announced was an interesting feature of the meeting. The people lingered for some time viewing the exhibit, which consisted of the following:

Negative of Lincoln found in an old gallery in Tazewell county, made in 1858. Loaned by L. J. Freese.

"New York Herald," April 15, 1865, containing account of assassination of Lincoln. Loaned by Mrs. C. M. Brasfield.

"Chicago Tribune," Sept. 10, 1863, containing two letters of Lincoln's, one written to Springfield, Illinois, convention, the other to A. G. Hodges, Esq., Frankfort, Kentucky. Loaned by Mrs. Brasfield.

Paper containing the presidential vote from 1789 to 1876. Loaned by Mrs. Brasfield.

Photo of sycamore trees which grew from the cellar where Lincoln's store stood at New Salem, near Petersburg. Loaned by Miss Laura C. Brasfield.

Photo of the Lincoln mill on Sangamon river. Loaned by Laura C. Brasfield.

"Vicksburg Daily Citizen," July 2, 1863, copyrighted April 16, 1885. Loaned by J. P. Darst.

Speech of Douglas in the senate, on the Lecompton Bill, 1858, Loaned by Miss Amanda Jennings.

"Woodford County Sentinel," *Metamora*, April 20, 1865, containing account of the death of Lincoln. Loaned by J. F. Page.

Badge of Douglas and Johnson. Loaned by John W. Tomb.

Medallion of Lincoln and Hamlin. Loaned by J. F. Page.

Large oil painting of Stephen A. Douglas. Loaned by Peoria Public Library.

Large portrait of Lincoln. Loaned by Col. B. D. Meek.

Relief picture of Lincoln, presented to the society by L. J. Freese.

Photos of Stephen A. Douglas and wife. Loaned by Mrs. Long, of Washington, Ill.

L. J. FREESE,

President Woodford County Historical Society.

Eureka, Jan. 19, 1909.

CONTRIBUTIONS
TO
STATE HISTORY

CONTRIBUTIONS TO STATE HISTORY.

PARTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF POEMS RELATING TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(By Mary Josephine Booth, Charleston, Illinois, 1909.)

Many of the items of this bibliography were furnished to me by Mr. Thomas Henry Briggs of the Eastern Illinois State Normal School. I have added to them as many poems as I have been able to find.

No attempt has been made to cite all the places where a given poem may be found. Additional references to certain poems included in this bibliography may be found in Granger's index to poetry and recitations.

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Equalize the Nations. (See Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 3, 1908, p. 570.)

A Boy's Wish. (See Illinois State Historical Library, committee from the advisory commission to the board of directors. Semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. Circular from Superintendent of Public Instruction's office, 1908, p. 35-6.) Printed in *Wide Awake Vocalist*; the Republican campaign song book issued in 1860.

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Lincoln and Douglas. (See Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 3, 1908, p. 570-1.)

Lincoln & Hamlin Songster, or, *The Continental Melodist*, comprising a choice collection of original and selected songs in honor of the people's candidates, Lincoln and Hamlin. 1860.

Oh, You Can't go the Caper, Stephen. (See Illinois State Historical Library, committee from the advisory commission to the board of directors, semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, 1908. Circular from Superintendent of Public Instruction's office, p. 34.)

Old Dan Tucker. (See Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 3, 1908, p. 365.)

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 (See World's Best Poetry. c. 1904, 8:356-7.)
- GILDER, R. W.**
 To the Spirit of Abraham Lincoln. (See Howe, M. A. DeW., comp. Memory of Lincoln, 1899, p. 59.)
 (See Ford, J. L., and Ford, M. K., comps. Every Day in the Year.)
 On the Life-Mask of Abraham Lincoln. (See Howe, M. A. DeW., comp. Memory of Lincoln, 1899, p. 58.)
 (See Stedman, E. C., ed. American Anthology, c. 1900, pp. 475-6.)
 (See Stevenson, B. E. and Stevenson, E. B., comps. Days and Deeds, poetry, c. 1906, p. 197.)

- H., J. L.
Lincoln, Born Feb. 12, 1809. (See Outl. 9F. '07, 85:311.)
- HOLMES, O. W.
For the services in memory of Abraham Lincoln, city of Boston, June 1, 1865. (See his complete poetical works, household ed. n. d., p. 266.)
- HYLTON, J. D.
(The) Praesidicide, a poem. 1868.
- KEMP, H. H.
Lincoln; a Retrospect, poem. (See Ind. 20F. '08, 64:413.)
- LARCOM, LUCY.
Lincoln's Passing Bell. (See her poetical works, 1884, p. 103.)
- LEMON, _____
Abraham Lincoln. (See South, J. C. ed. Story of Our Country in Poetry and Song. 1902, pp. 152-4.)
Lincoln. (See American Magazine, F. '08, 65:358.)
Lincoln, the Royal Ape, a dramatic poem. 1863.
Lincoln, When Men would Name a Man. (First line.) (See Illinois Public Instruction, Superintendent of. (The) 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln (1909). pp. 33-4.)
- LOWELL, J. R.
Commemoration Ode. (See his poetical works, household ed., 1898, p. 400, stanza 6.)
(See Matthews, J. B. ed. Poems of American Patriotism, 1882, pp. 270-3, selection.)
(See Stevenson, B. E. & Stevenson, E. B., comp. Days and Deeds, poetry, c. 1906, p. 198, selection.)
(See Thomas, Isaac, ed. Words of Abraham Lincoln, c. 1898, pp. 250-1.)
(Selection. (See Howe, M. A. DeW., comp. Memory of Lincoln, 1899, pp. 4-6.)
- MALONE, WALTER.
Abraham Lincoln. (See his poems of North and South.)
(See Illinois Public Instruction, Superintendent of. (The) 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln (1909). p. 2.)
(See Chicago Tribune, 12 F. '07.)
- MARKHAM, EDWIN.
Lincoln, the Man of the People. (See his Lincoln and Other Poems, 1901, pp. 1-3.)
"A fanciful story of the creation of Lincoln, the elements entering into him, his struggle and his fall."
(See Wiggin, K. D. and Smith, N. A., comps. Golden Numbers, 1905, pp. 319-20.)
(See Waterman, S. D. ed. Graded Memory Selections.)
Also with title, Lincoln, the Great Commoner. (See Beeson, R. K., comp., Child's Calendar Beautiful, 1906, pp. 267-8.)
- MELVILLE, HEBMAN.
(The) Martyr. (See Howe, M. A. DeW., comp., Memory of Lincoln, 1899, pp. 35-6.)
"Passionate."
- MITCHELL, S. W.
Lincoln. (See Howe, M. A. DeW., comp., Memory of Lincoln, 1899, p. 60.)
- MONROE, HARRIET.
Commemoration Ode, World's Columbian Exposition, Oct. 21, 1892. (Selection.) (See Stedman, E. C. ed. American Anthology, c. 1900, pp. 660-1.)
- NEWKIRK, GARRETT.
Abraham Lincoln. (See Outl. 4 F. '99, 61:304.)
"On the Lincoln Cabin."

- NICHOL, JOHN.**
 (An) end at last, the echoes of the war. (First line.) (See Illinois Public Instruction, Superintendent of. (The) 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln (1909), pp 34-5.)
 Old Abe, the Miller, or, the Campaign of Richmond, a story. 1864.
- PERRY, NORA.**
 Abraham Lincoln's Christmas Gift. (See New Songs and Ballads, n. d. pp. 73-5.)
 (See Sladen, D. B. W. ed. Younger American Poets, 1891, pp. 455-6.)
- PIATT, J. J.**
 To Abraham Lincoln, sonnet written in 1862. (See Stedman, E. C. ed. American Anthology, c. 1900, p. 350.)
 (See Howe, M. A. DeW., comp., Memory of Lincoln, 1899, p. 3.)
- POE, ANNA H.**
 Lincoln poem. (See Illinois State Register, Jan. 11, 1909.)
- REMINGTON, FRANC.**
 Abraham Lincoln, poem. (See Arena, April, 1897, 17:759-60.)
- RHODES, JACOB.**
 (The) Nation's Loss, a poem on the life and death of the Hon. Abraham Lincoln. 1866.
- RILEY, J. W.**
 Lincoln, poem. (See Reader Magazine, F. '05, 5:307.)
- SARGENT, F. LER.**
 Lincoln and Darwin. (See Outl. 5 F. '98, 58:327.)
 "Both Taught in Different Ways Freedom and Progress."
- SILL, E. R.**
 (The) Dead President. (See his poetical works, 1906, pp. 61-2.)
- STAPLES, E. L.**
 (A) Man of Destiny, an epic poem. 1902.
- STEDMAN, E. C.**
 (The) Hand of Lincoln. (See Howe, M. A. DeW., comp., Memory of Lincoln, 1899, pp. 55-7.)
 (See Outl. 1 F. '08, 88:259-60.)
 (See his American Anthology, c. 1900, 335-6.)
- STODDARD, R. H.**
 Abraham Lincoln, an Horatian ode. 1865.
 (Selection.) (See Howe, M. A. DeW., comp., Memory of Lincoln, 1899, pp. 9-11.)
 (Selection.) (See Stedman, E. C. ed. American Anthology, c. 1900, pp. 282-4.)
 (Selection.) (See Stevenson, B. E. and Stevenson, E. B., comps., Days and Deeds, poetry, c. 1906, p. 195.)
 (Selection.) (See Riddle, George, ed. Modern Reader and Speaker. 1906, pp. 480-1, with title Burial of Lincoln.)
 Abraham Lincoln, sonnet. (See Stevenson, B. E. and Stevenson, E. B., comps., Days and Deeds, poetry, c. 1906, p. 196.)
 (See Wiggin, K. D. and Smith, N. A., comps., Golden Numbers, 1905, pp. 318-9.)
 (See Howe, M. A. DeW., comp., Memory of Lincoln, 1899, p. 52.)
 Abraham Lincoln's Birthday. (See Outl. 4 F. '98.)
- TAYLOR, BAYARD.**
 Gettysburg Ode. (See his poetical works, household ed.)
 (See Howe, M. A. DeW., comp., Memory of Lincoln, 1899, pp. 50-1.)
 (See Thomas, Isaac, ed. Words of Abraham Lincoln, c. 1898, pp. 225-6.)
 (Selection.)
- TAYLOR, J. B.**
 (The) Ballad of Abraham Lincoln. 1870.

TAYLOR, TOM.

Abraham Lincoln. (See *Cur. Lit. Nov.* '01, 31:544-5.)

"This is the poem in which, on May 6, 1865, London Punch confessed its error in lampooning Lincoln for four years."

(See Bryant, W. C., ed. *New Library of Poetry and Song*, c. 1870-1900, pp. 931-2.)

(See Stedman, E. C., ed. *Victorian Anthology*, 1899, pp. 450-2.)

(See Illinois Public Instruction, Superintendent of. (The) 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln (1909), pp. 32-3.)

(See Howe, M. A. DeW., comp., *Memory of Lincoln*, 1899, pp. 12-5.)

THOMPSON, MAURICE.

Lincoln's Grave. (See Stedman, E. C., ed. *American Anthology*, c. 1900, pp. 486.) (Selection.)

(See Howe, M. A. DeW., comp., *Memory of Lincoln*, 1899, pp. 61-4.) (Selection.)

"Each soldier fought for what he held right; the next war will find all under one flag."

TROWBRIDGE, J. T.

Heroic soul in homely garb half hid. (First line.) (See N. Y. state educational department, *Lincoln centenary*, 1909, p. 31.)

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Memorial, 1874. Contains two poems.

WHITMAN, WALT.

Hushed be the Camps Today. (See his *Leaves of Grass*, 1897, p. 263.)

O, Captain, My Captain. (See his *Leaves of Grass*, 1897, pp. 262-3.)

(See Stevenson, B. E. and Stevenson, E. B., comps., *Days and Deeds*, poetry, c. 1906, p. 193.)

(See Stedman, E. C., ed. *American Anthology*, c. 1900, pp. 231-2.)

(See Matthews, J. B., *Poems of American Patriotism*, 1882, pp. 268-9.)

(See Wiggin, K. D. and Smith, N. A., comps., *Golden Numbers*, 1905, pp. 323-4.)

(See Thomas, Isaac, ed. *Words of Abraham Lincoln*, c. 1898, pp. 248-9.)

(See Howe, M. A. DeW., comp. *Memory of Lincoln*, 1899, pp. 7-8.)

This dust was once the man. (See his *Leaves of Grass*, 1897, p. 263.)

When lilacs last in the dooryard bloomed. (See his *Leaves of Grass*, 1897, pp. 255-62.)

"Beautiful Tone and Imagery."

(See Howe, M. A. DeW., comp., *Memory of Lincoln*, 1899, pp. 37-49.)

WHITTIER, J. G.

(The) Emancipation Group. (See his complete works, household ed., c. 1848-92, p. 423.)

(See Howe, M. A. DeW., comp., *Memory of Lincoln*, 1899, p. 53-4.)

WILLIAMS, F. H.

Burden Bearer; an epic of Lincoln. 1908.

WOODBURY, IDA ROSE.

Lincoln's Birthday. (See *Illinois State Journal*, Jan. 13, 1909.)

TWO OLD LETTERS.

Copies of two letters written by John Reynolds, the fourth Governor of the State of Illinois, and the author of a number of books and political articles. Among the more important of Governor Reynolds' books, are his two histories of Illinois: "A Pioneer History of Illinois"; and "A History of My Own Times." The originals of the following two letters are in the Illinois State Historical Library. These letters were written before the days of envelopes or postage stamps, and were simply folded and sealed with a wafer.

BOTH LETTERS ADDRESSED TO MR. BASILE MENEGLE,
OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA.

Clear Lake 20th November 1828.

My young friend,—

We received your letter, and are well pleased to hear of your safe return home. Your money concerns appear to do well, we are happy to know the same.

We are now in good health. Rene has been sick all fall; but is now well. Adeline has been very healthy since you left here. W. N. Boismenu and family are well. Your brother John and Joseph Boismenu arrived from the mines yesterday. they are in health. so was your brother Louis. he staid at the mines—Bapt. Boismenu and Louis Nall remained there. The last two made nothing as I hear of. All the others have done well. Louis Boismenu did not go to the mines this fall. he and family are well.

It is a painful duty to inform you; that Joseph Tremble's wife died of an inflammation of the brains about the first of this month. her husband, Nicholas B. and all her friends were, and are, in much trouble for her death. She was buried in good stile. Three Doctors attended her, but all would not do.

On the 31st October my brother James died at the Piasee in Greene County of an attack of the liver. We must all submit to death. All your friends, and relatives, as far as I hear, are in health. The country has not been sickly.

The sale of Jos. A. Beaird's property takes place this day. Scipio alone has administered on the estate.

Jackson gained the day in all the western states. about six thousand votes he had majority in this State.—Much the Same in Missouri and Indiana. Ohio and Kentucky joined the republicans for old Jackson, so it is said Adams will not git a vote on the west of the mountains. I fear your State will do wrong, but Jackson is President with or without Louisiana. God bless him. he heads the republicans.

Anderson Beaird got elected the second time very easy and got his commission.

I start next week for Vandalla. It is very uncertain who will be Senator. There must be a Jackson Senator.

Doctor Haydon did not die; but was very near. he is yet at Squire Trotier's.

Trotier is yet single, and is going on in the old way. he is about finishing his road near the Illinois Town.—

I cannot inform you any thing about what N. Boismenu is going to do about the house. nothing is done yet. I have offered to do the business to git an order of court to sell, but nothing has been done.

Your sister was at Jos. Tremble's at school when her cousin died. She is at Madam Jean's at this time going to school. She has been generally healthy. She is now at School.

We were lonesome when you started. when it would be your interest to visit this State again, it would be a pleasure for us all to see you— we all join in our good wishes for your prosperity.

John Reynolds.

Mr. B. Menegle.

Cahokia 25th Feby. 1829.

Dear sir

We recd. your letter and it gave us much pleasure to hear from you, that you were doing well. It seems it is good place to make money, and you are not idle in the business— It appears, that negroes and horses are dear there.—we all wish you good luck in your affairs.—

Your brother John is married to Miss Marlean the Sister of young August Trotier's wife. They and your Sister (Enfant) are going to the mines in the next month. Joseph Boismenu is likewise going. I can say to you; that all your relations here are in good health. Niel. Boismenu is fat. There died many people in the county below this winter—Will is dead, so is one of your cousins, the daughter of John Bodeux called Catherine— Palmier's child is dead—This bottom is sickly. I will leave it soon as I can. we are all in good health now, except wife, who has been very sick. She is on the mend, and out of danger—She is Salivated and Blistered nearly to death. Adeline is fat and red and in fine health. Rene is in tolerable health. I hear that Louis Boismenu is not going to the mines—we had a letter from Baptist B. at the mines—they all there are well. I do not know if your brother Louis is coming down or not—John Menegle is to stay there for two years: or I suppose, until his wife wants to see her mother.

I conversed with your brother John about the house matter in St. Louis—he is willing to aid you in the matter by loaning money. the longer this sale is postponed the house will be the dearer— Collins offered \$2600 for it. you had better come up, or write, about this business this Spring. you can come quick and without much expense—we would be glad to see you here.—Jos. Trotier is not married yet.—We all unite in presenting you with our compliments.

John Reynolds

Mr. B. Menegle

P. S. St. Louis is healthy, and the best place in the western country for a trade. It is growing fast. The fur and lead trade keep it. Property in it would be valuable. I think you would do well to look to it for a future residence. I can not as I am out for Governor. I think my case is sure. The common people say I am their man. The —— is not for 15 or 18 months.

PREHISTORIC ILLINOIS.

CERTAIN INDIAN MOUNDS TECHNICALLY CONSIDERED.

(Dr. J. F. Snyder.)

PART FIRST. THE EFFIGY MOUNDS.

[To adapt this paper to the limited space of the *Journal*, it has been divided into three parts, namely: The Effigy Mounds, Sepulchral and Memorial Mounds, and Temple or Domiciliary Mounds, which will appear in the order named, in three consecutive numbers of this publication. As a contribution to Illinois archaeology an example of each class of these local antiquities, not before figured or described in any public print, will be presented. But the main object of the paper is to attract attention of students to the rapidly disappearing remains of prehistoric Indian life and arts in Illinois, and aid (though feebly) in stimulating their interest in this sadly neglected substratum of Illinois history.—J. F. S.]

The custom of mound building by the North American Aborigines, coextensive with the limits of the United States from ocean to ocean, reached its highest perfection and longest duration on the eastern watershed of the Mississippi Valley, between the Great northern lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. And nowhere in that specified region were the earthen monuments of our Indian predecessors more numerous or more diversified than in the portion of it now comprised within the boundaries of Illinois. In this State occur every known type of prehistoric artificial mounds—the majestic sepulchral and memorial tumuli of high antiquity; the peculiar rock-lined graves and mounds of the “Stone Gravè Indians”; the tribal ossuaries; the domiciliary, or temple, teocalli; signal, or observatory stations; elongate embankments, and the innumerable conical burial mounds of comparatively recent date.

Added to these, there are in four or five of the extreme northern counties of the State, a few of those strange earthen structures known as “effigy” mounds—the frontier outliers of the only area in the world where this class of imitative earthworks was so generally adopted for distinctive tribal symbols by a savage people. The geographical extent of that area is confined to the southern half of Wisconsin and the immediately adjoining portions of Iowa and Illinois.*

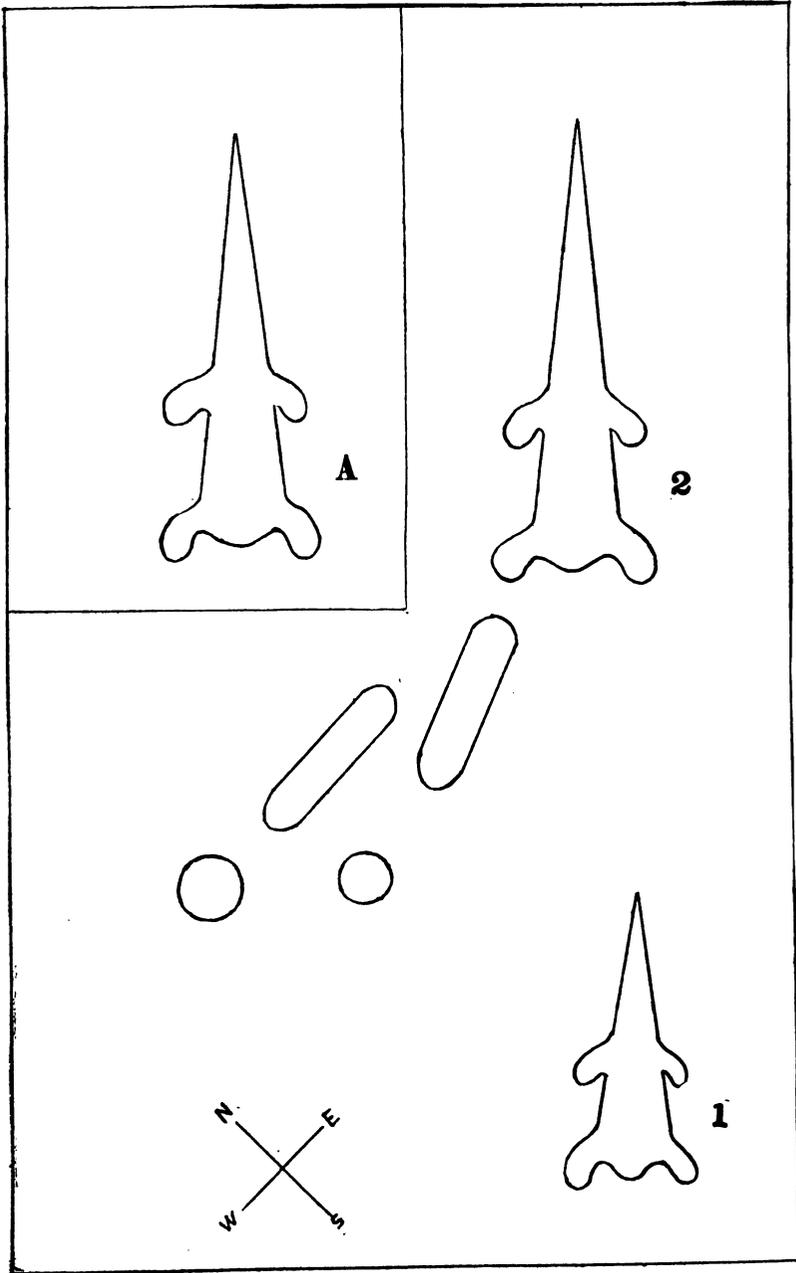
*Isolated effigy mounds elsewhere, as the great serpent mound in Adams county, Ohio the two eagle mounds in Eastern Georgia, and some others, are well known, and are regarded as the sporadic work of different Indians actuated in their erection by different incentives.

The Wisconsin effigy mounds were designed to represent birds, reptiles, various local quadrupeds, and nondescript objects impossible to identify. They are often arranged in groups and generally associated with other mounds of the ordinary shapes and dimensions. Occasionally a solitary effigy mound is seen distant from any other, or among a number of common burial mounds; and in rare instances one of unusual figure is found alone on an elevated ridge or prominent bluff. They range in length from less than 50 to over 500 feet, and in height above the surface of the ground, from 1 to 6, or more, feet. Of the ordinary mounds that almost invariably accompany the effigies there is one more elevated than the others, and so situated relatively that from its summit is obtained a full perspective view of the image mound, or mounds, below, including every detail of proportion.

The first published mention of ancient earthworks in Wisconsin Territory, is found in the "Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of the St. Peter's River, etc., by Major Stephen H. Long, U. S. A., Philadelphia, 1824." But though Major Long gives interesting accounts of many Indian mounds he saw there in 1823, he strangely failed to observe that any of them were of unusual configuration and intended to resemble animated objects. That class of mounds were first brought to public notice in 1836 by Mr. I. A. Lapham in communications to newspapers descriptive of the "turtle mound" near Milwaukee, where he resided. Subsequently, in 1853-54, provided with the means by the American Antiquarian Society, he systematically surveyed almost the entire portion of Wisconsin containing the imitative earthworks. Mr. Lapham's report was published in 1855 by the Smithsonian Institution as one of its "Contributions to Knowledge." At that time the extension of those anomalous earthen effigies into Illinois had not been detected. And to this day—notwithstanding the proximity of several great institutions of learning to the limited number of those unique antiquities, long since discovered south of the Wisconsin line—no survey or exploration of them has yet been made, or comprehensive description of them written.

Cursory notices of some one of them occasionally appeared in newspapers, devoid, however, of information of value to the archaeologist or antiquarian. The first published reference to them to attract the attention of scientists was the postscript to his geological survey of Winnebago county by the late Hon. James Shaw of Mt. Carroll, Carroll county, then Assistant State Geologist. He was intensely interested in all relics of the primitive American race, and a close observer of their numerous remains he found in the course of his field work, particularly in the valley of Rock river. In Winnebago county he "noticed and examined these classes of mounds," the prevailing type being round at base and conical in form. "The oblong-shaped mound," he says, "is of much rarer occurrence. At the locality in Rockford already alluded to there is a very remarkable one. It is one hundred and thirty feet long, about twelve feet wide at the base and three or four feet high. Near by this one is a mound of the third class, or those having a fanciful resemblance to some

PLATE I.



form of animal life. In Rockford it is known as the 'Turtle mound.' But it resembles an alligator with his head cut off more than it does a turtle. We give its dimensions: Whole length, 150 feet; width, opposite fore legs, 50 feet; width, opposite hind legs, 39 feet; length of tail, from a point opposite hind legs to end of tail, 102 feet; length, from a point opposite hind to a point opposite fore legs, 33 feet; distance from opposite fore legs to where the neck should begin, 15 feet.

"These measurements were not made with exactness, but are simply paced-off guesses. The figure lies up and down the river, on a line about north and south, the tail extending northward. The body rises to a mound as high as a standing man. The feet and tail gradually extend into the greensward, growing less distinct and indefinable, until they cannot be distinguished from the surrounding sod. The measurements across the body at the legs include those appendages, which are only a few feet long.

"The effigy, whether of alligator, lizard or turtle, seems to be headless, and no depression in the surrounding soil would indicate that the materials out of which it is constructed were obtained in its immediate vicinity."*

The image mound thus described by Judge Shaw is shown in outline on Plate I, marked A. Two similar structures in the same county, represented and numbered 1 and 2 on Plate I, were reported and figured in *The Antiquarian*, in 1897, by George Stevens, and described as follows: They are "situated on the sandy, loam soil of Rock river bottom, five miles south of the city of Rockford. No. 2 is 192 feet long; the body 77 and the tail 115 feet. From one fore foot to the other is 62 feet, and the hind feet are 60 feet distant. The greater width of body, just below the front legs, is 60 feet. No. 1 is 110 feet in length and 30 feet wide at the broadest part of the body." No depression in the surface of the ground near these figures could be observed denoting from whence the material of which they are made was taken.†

In shape and general appearance these two effigies, identical in contour with the "lizard mound" in Rockford, are five feet high at the shoulders, and their tails point to the north. Near by them, as shown on the plate, are four ordinary mounds, two circular in form and two oblong.

At the time of their discovery these two "lizards" on the Rock river bottom were regarded as the extreme southern limit of the effigy mound system of Wisconsin. But two additional groups of them, farther east and fifty miles south of the Wisconsin state line, were found by Mr. T. H. Lewis, the well known archaeologist of St. Paul, Minn.—situated near the city of Aurora, in Kane county, on the eastern sloping terrace of Fox river, in latitude slightly lower than the mouth of the Chicago river, and but thirty-five miles west of it.

*Geological Survey of Illinois. A. H. Worthen, Director, 1873. Vol. V, page 94.

†*The Antiquarian*, Columbus, Ohio, 1897. Vol. 1, page 176.

They were 150 yards from the stream; and, as usual with the ancient works of that class, there were several mounds near them of the ordinary sort, as represented in outline on Plate II. The image figures are presumed to portray birds flying south—one of which is thought, by some strain of the imagination, to be the horned owl.

By carefully surveying the "bird" in group No. 2, Mr. Lewis ascertained its exact length to be 32 feet, and width, from tip to tip of its wings, 36 feet. Its elevation above the surface of the terrace was 18 inches. There was formerly another image of similar design and dimensions—a bird, also—a few yards in advance and a little east of it, which the white man's aggressive and destructive progress had almost completely obliterated. The bird figures in group No. 1 were also raised above the general surface level about a foot and a half; and in length and breadth were somewhat in excess of that in the second group.*

In a recent popular work on Illinois history it is stated that "A singular monument of this latter race (Mound Builders) is found in the lead region, situated at the summit of a ridge, near the east bank of Sinsinawa creek. It has the appearance of a huge animal, the head, ears, nose, legs and tail, as well as the general outlines, being as perfectly conceived as if made by men versed in modern art. The ridge upon which it has been upbuilt tops an open prairie and stands 300 feet wide, 100 feet in height and rounded off at the top by a thick deposit of clay. Centrally, along the line of the summit, is an embankment three feet high, forming the outline of a quadruped measuring 250 feet from tip of the nose to end of the tail and having, at the center, a width of body of 18 feet. The head was 35 feet long, the ears 10, legs 60 and tail 75. The curvature of the limbs was natural to an animal lying upon its side. In general, the figure resembles the now extinct quadruped known to science as the megatherium. Many scientists believe this animal actually lived in and roamed over the Illinois plains when these ancient Mound Builders first entered the valley of the Mississippi, and that this outline was later drawn from memory."†

Though very desirous to obtain an accurate drawing of this monument, I unfortunately utterly failed, after the most diligent inquiry, to discover its location. Several intelligent citizens of JoDaviess county, on being interviewed—some of whom were born and raised on the banks of Sinsinawa creek—said they had never before heard of such a mound, and, of course, knew nothing about it. But there is, four miles east of Galena, the strangest and best defined effigy mound in Illinois, which has to the present escaped the attention of all antiquarian writers, and which in scarcely any particular corresponds with the one above described. It is on the farm of Mr. J. F. Leekley, occupying a level space on the top of a ridge rising 300 feet above the waters of Fever river. In configuration it bears some resemblance to a horse, Plate III, and for that reason is known locally

*The Archaeologist, Waterloo, Indiana, 1894. Vol. II, pages 85-89.

†Historic Illinois. By Randall Parish. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co. 1906. pp. 20-21.

PLATE II.

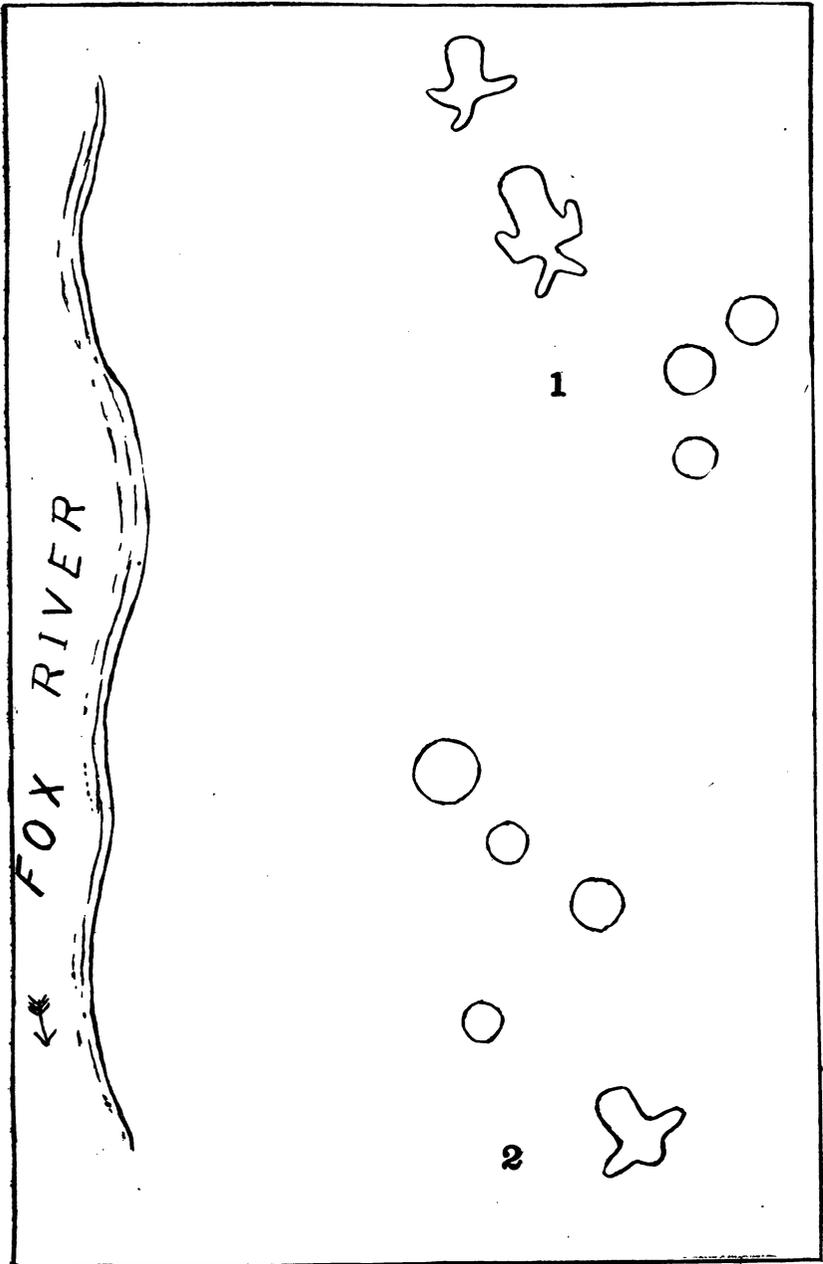
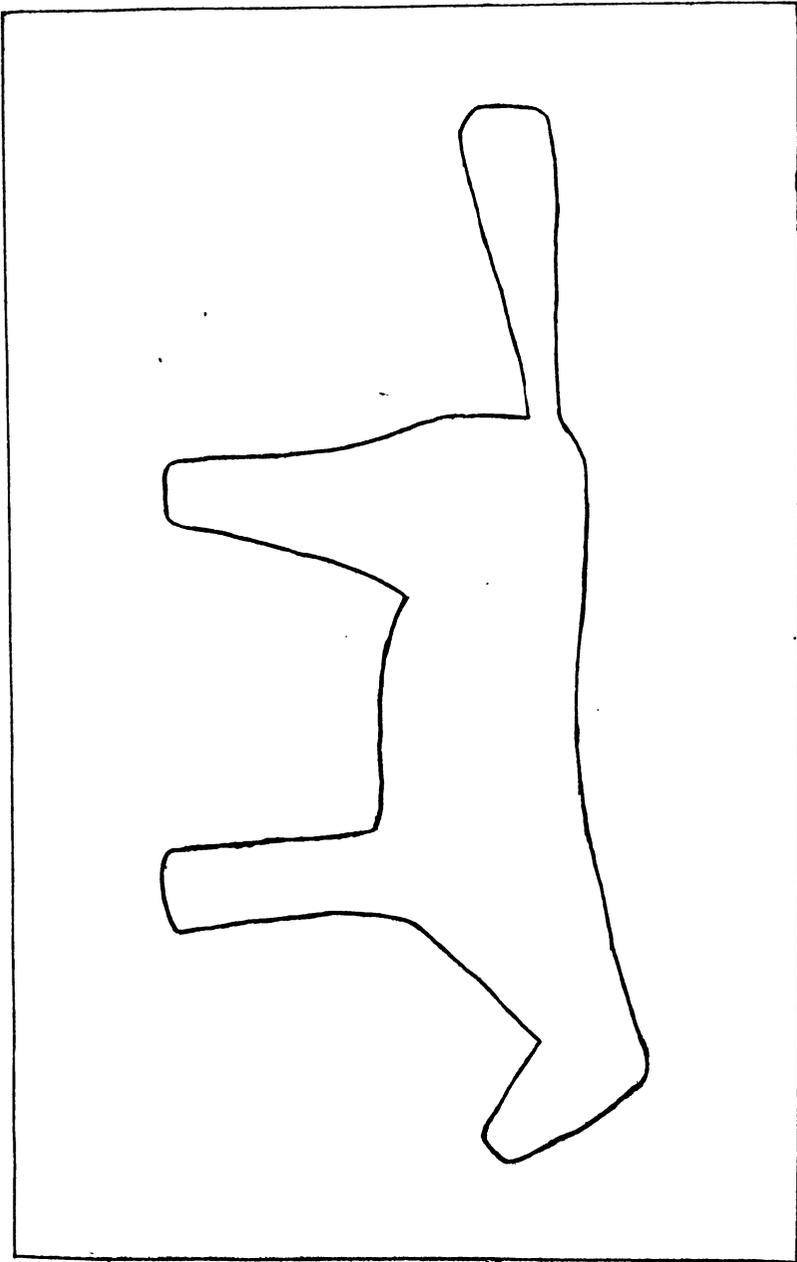


PLATE III.



as the "Horse mound." Its total length, from the forehead to the end of the tail, is 195 feet, the body is 116 feet, the tail 50 feet long and 14 feet wide at its broadest part, the head is 25 feet and the neck 29 feet long, measured from the breast of the figure to its lower jaw. The hind legs are 45 and the front legs 42 feet in length, the distance from the one to the other being 75 feet. The widest part of the body is 30 feet and its elevation at the shoulders 6 feet. The material of which it is composed is arenaceous clay, the drift, or subsoil of all that region.

This wonderful work of the aborigines is near the center of the level area on the ridge, which for many years has been in cultivation and was last season (1908) covered with a heavy growth of corn. And though worn down somewhat by the plow, it still stands in bold relief with all marginal lines sharply defined.

There may yet be more of the effigiated mounds of this type—that in the political division of the northwest into states have fallen within the confines of Illinois—than those described in the preceding pages. Raised but slightly above the surface, and in some instances overgrown with trees and bushes, their artificial contour and elevation have perhaps escaped detection. And no doubt there have been others within the same territory entirely destroyed by the rapacious encroachments of civilization. With one or two exceptions, no efforts have been made to preserve those now well known; nor has any intelligent investigation of them for the benefit of science been undertaken.

Earthen mounds, undoubtedly artificial, projected on huge scales and plainly imitative of common indigenous animals, are well calculated to incite surprise and profound interest. Their inspection irresistibly suggests the inquiries: What was their purpose? Who made them? The candid answer to which must be, we do not know. Until a few decades ago they were attributed to a mysterious, mythical people, styled Mound Builders, that long since mysteriously and unaccountably disappeared. It is now known that the Mound Builders were simply American Indians. But with our present limited knowledge—or, rather, absolute ignorance—of the habits, customs and methods of life of the primitive race of Indians, any attempt to specify what particular tribe of them built certain kinds of mounds, and the specific purpose for which they built them, obviously must be largely a matter of conjecture.

Yet, reasoning by analogy from what we do know of the tribal institutions and culture of modern Indians, rational conclusions may be deduced in some degree explanatory of the meaning of those earthworks in eccentric forms, which otherwise would appear to be aimless and purposeless freaks. Assuming that that class of mounds were intended by their projectors to portray birds and other animate objects, the legitimate and unavoidable inference is that their design was to represent the various totems of a tribe.

As is well known, the social organization of the American Indians, with some exceptions, was founded, not upon the family, but upon

the gens, totem or clan, as the tribal unit. "The gens," says Major Powell, "is an organized body of consanguineal kindred," or kinfolk, that elect their own sub-chief and "decide all questions of property, and especially of blood revenge, within its own limits. Several gentes may, and often do, unite in phrates, or brotherhoods, within the tribe."* Each gens was designated by the name of a familiar object, usually that of some species of bird, quadruped or reptile; as, the wolf gens, or that of the turtle, bear, eagle, lizard, etc. Without graphic characters to express or record their language, each gens adopted the picture or image of the animal chosen for its emblem as its distinct designation. Consequently, as many of the customs and tribal regulations of recent Indians are derived, and were perpetuated, from their ancient ancestors, it is a reasonable presumption that the builders of the effigy mounds made them for symbols to mark the range or location, or to commemorate noted achievements of their respective gens; or, in many instances, as specialized monuments to the memory of their gentile dead interred in nearby sepulchral mounds.

It must be admitted, however, that no one of these hypotheses—or all together—furnish an infallible keynote to the intent of all the earthen images in question. The many lengthy linear mounds; the multitude of uncouth, anomalous structures resembling no known animate or inanimate object; the mysterious figures in intaglio (sunk in the ground, instead of being raised above it); the headless reptilian forms, are wholly inscrutable enigmas. I have heretofore offered tentatively the suggestion that the latter class were originally supplied with heads made of perishable materials;† but their great numbers militate against that supposition. It may not be improbable, however, that a decapitated alligator, or iguana, was adopted as the clan's escutcheon because of some incident occurring in its early history.

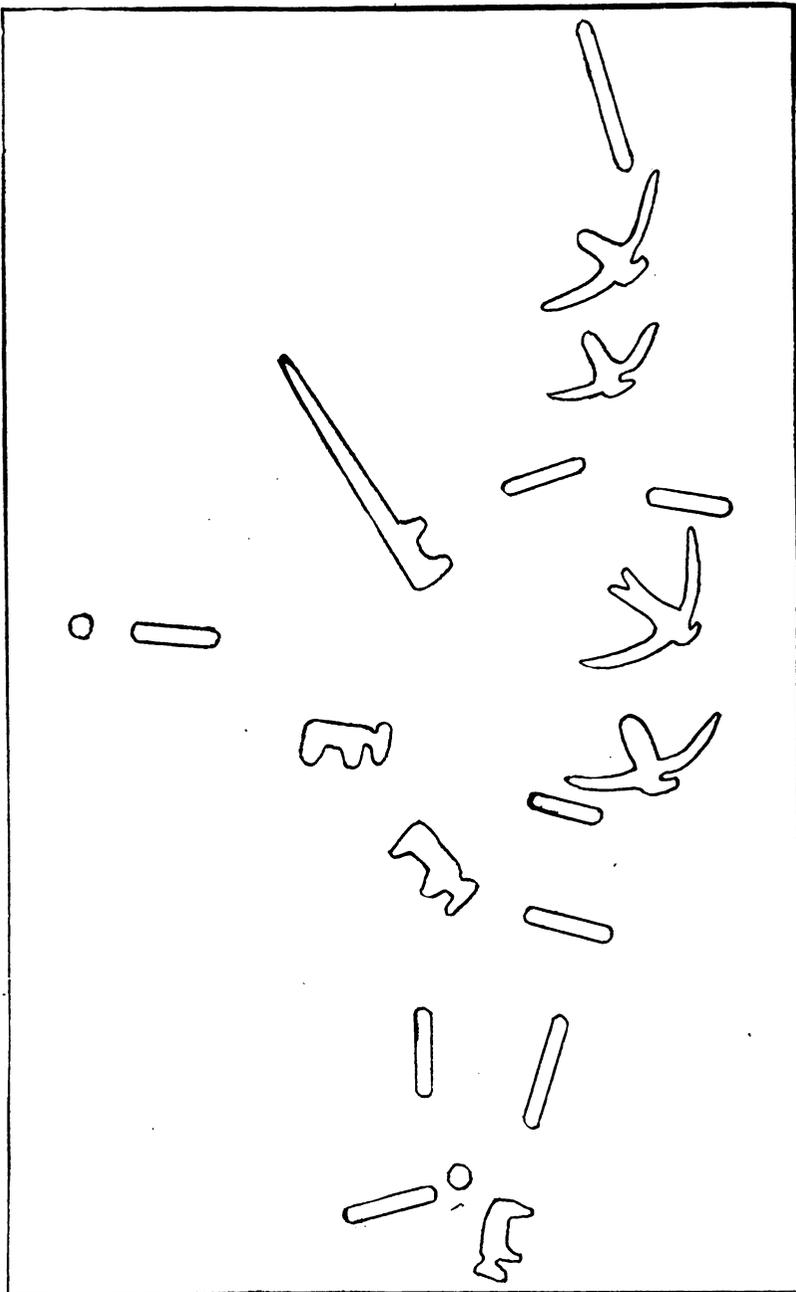
Mr. R. C. Taylor, who was among the first reliable observers to bring the Wisconsin animal mounds into public notice, in 1838, suggested "that their forms were intended to designate the cemeteries of the respective tribes or families (of Indians) to which they belonged; thus, the tribe, clan or family possessing as its characteristic totem, blazon or emblem, the bear, constructed the burial place of its members in the form of that animal; the clans having the panther, turtle, eagle or other animal or object for their totems, respectively, conforming to the same practice."‡ Mr. Taylor, as has since been proven, was in error in his belief that the adumbrant figures were themselves the cemeteries. They were but the indices thereto. It is true that human remains have been found in some of the Wisconsin effigy mounds. A large proportion of them were undoubtedly intrusive burials by later Indians; but many of them were surely primal deposits of bodies, or bundled skeletons, on the original surface of the ground.

*The American Race. Daniel S. Brinton, A. M., M. D., New York, 1891. Page 46.

†Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society, 1900. Page 25.

‡Silliman's Journal of Science and Art, 1838. Vol. XXXIV, page 91.

PLATE IV.



Those later burials, it may be, were at first in the conventional conical mounds, which subsequently were, by addition of more drift clay, enlarged into the form of the totemic effigy. Mr. Lapham says: "Indeed, the animal-shaped mounds have never been found productive in ancient relics or works of art. It was probably for purposes other than the burial of the dead that these structures were made."*

Of all the mounds in the United States of Indian architecture, comparatively few are constructed of the surface soil upon which they stand, excepting when built upon clay formations, such as the river bluffs, or upon sand, as in Florida and other localities. Clay was almost invariably selected for mound structure by the aborigines, and in many instances was conveyed long distances for that purpose. Some of the effigy mounds in southwestern Wisconsin are made of sand, and an exceptional number of them of river bottom loam; but by far the greater number—as well as those in Illinois—are composed of the drift clay subsoil.† This feature of mound building will be again adverted to in the parts of this paper that are to follow.

All known effigy mounds in Illinois are so projected as to appear traveling southward. There can be no doubt that they were so placed intentionally, and not simply to conform with topical surroundings; but with what significance, if any, is impossible to determine. In the great mass of analogous works in Wisconsin no attention was paid to orientation of the raised images, as the heads and tails of those having such appendages point indiscriminately to various points of the compass. Plate IV, a modified copy of the fifty-first plate of Mr. Lapham's treatise, illustrates a group of animal mounds on a high ridge dividing the Kickapoo and Mississippi rivers, in southwestern Wisconsin.

It cannot be claimed that the builders of the effigy mounds were gifted in very high degree with what Ruskin styles the "art instinct." The technique of their work is crude, coarse and clumsy, with no regularity or order and little regard for relative proportion or accuracy of detail. There is manifest design in the earthen images, but not one of them is so artistically perfect that the bird, quadruped or reptile intended to be imitated can be recognized with certainty, and many of them are but caricatures that bear no likeness to any living thing now known in that region. It is strange that savages evincing such admirable mechanical skill in manufacturing pottery and stone implements should display so little fidelity to nature in their efforts to copy the forms of animals they were daily associated with and knew so well. Time and investigation have dispelled much of the glamour that, a generation or two ago, lent to those curious Indian mounds of Wisconsin a magnified import. The colossal "signs of the cross," in conspicuous relief on the sloping ridges there, gazed upon with reverent amazement as indisputable evidence of the pre-Columbian introduction of Christianity on this continent, are now known

*Antiquities of Wisconsin. By I. A. Lapham. Smithsonian Contribution to Knowledge, Washington, 1856. Page 16.

†Ibid. Page 92.

—as are also the famous man-shaped mounds—to be but awkward attempts to portray birds in flight. The marvelous “Elephant mound” in Grant county, cited by embryo scientists as proof positive of the contemporaneous existence here of man and the mastodon, is now conceded to be only a rude image of the bear, the wind having accidentally drifted loose sand so as to lengthen its nose into the semblance of a proboscis. But yet, with their many imperfections and defects, the effigy mounds are among the most extraordinary and interesting of American antiquities.

Their age is still a question in controversy, and perhaps will always be. The origin of artificial mounds in America, shrouded in fascinating mystery, was accorded remote antiquity as long as the “Mound Builders” were generally believed to have been an occult, semi-civilized race, distinct from, and far superior to, the invading Indians, by whom they were supposedly vanquished and exterminated. But since the researches of archæologists have positively demonstrated that the Indians here when America was discovered, and the immediate ancestors of those Indians were, in fact, the builders of the mounds and artisans of the Stone Age, not only has American archæology lost much of its olden charm, but the chronology of mound building has experienced a surprising revision, the age pendulum swinging from the dim past to the verge of the present era. Recognized authorities in the science of ethnology now teach that the historic Cherokees built all the mounds, the Shawnees made all the stone-lined graves, and the Winnebagos were the authors of the effigy mounds of Wisconsin! It will not be surprising to be next informed that the Apaches carved the Calendar stone and the Yaquis erected the Reotihuacan pyramids of the Sun and the Moon!

This statement, however, is not intended to intimate that the early Cherokees did *not* build mounds or the primitive Shawnees bury their dead in stone-lined graves. They, as well as other Indians, no doubt did, having inherited those customs from their ancestors. But very little evidence has yet been adduced in support of the assumption that the Winnebagos fashioned the effigy mounds, or knew anything of the Indians who did make them. When the Winnebagos were asked by the first white settlers in Wisconsin who made the effigy mounds, they answered: “We do not know. They have always been here.” When the same question was asked by the Jesuit missionaries of the Indians then in that locality, they answered: “The Great Manitou made them as a sign to His children that this region abounded with game.”

An argument of the “modernists” is that Siouan Indians—inferentially the Winnebagos—in recent times constructed, out on the north-western plains, of loose boulders, effigies similar to those in lower Wisconsin. The Sioux and Dakotas, it is true, often designed, on the prairies, with small contiguous boulders, various odd figures in outline, having, however, not the slightest resemblance or affinity to the Wisconsin effigies. They were, as shown by T. H. Lewis and others, simply graphic characters conveying information of the moving

party to others of the tribe who were to follow or who chanced to pass that way. Again, it is asserted the Winnebagos reproduced, with paint, the effigy mound figures on dressed buffalo skins. This is a mistake. The paintings on their buffalo robes were of the same import as those of all other hunter Indians of the west, pictographs recounting the prowess and great achievements of the robe's owner in war and the chase, with occasionally a tribal emblem for personal identification.

Obviously the "Horse mound" on the Leekley farm is of importance in this discussion; for if it is absolutely certain the structure was intended to represent the horse, it must be conceded a modern production, as the horse was not known here prior to 1536. It follows, then, that if that horse mound has no higher antiquity than three and a half centuries, the other effigy mounds of the Wisconsin system are little, if any, older. Therefore, if the Winnebagos were in that region that long ago, the contention that they were the effigy builders, and that the horse was one of their gentile symbols, must be materially strengthened. But was the so-called horse mound designed for an image of the horse? As before remarked, those effigy makers, as artists or molders in clay, were egregious bunglers. None of their earthen images can with certainty be identified. Mr. Lapham was unable to determine whether one of their commonest figures was that of a lizard or a war club. Considering the absence of ears and the broad, trowel-like tail of the mound image on the Leekley farm, notwithstanding its disproportionate length of legs and neck, it was doubtless devised for a totem of the beaver gens, and is therefore of the same unknown age of the other works.

With exception of the Eskimos, a recent intrusive people, both American continents when discovered were populated by only one race, the American race, since known as Indians. There is no evidence whatever that any other human race had previously existed here. There is, therefore, no proof required to maintain the Indian authorship of the mounds and other art remains of prehistoric times in America. The age, or ages, of those remains is altogether conjectural. But the oldest will probably not exceed eight or ten centuries prior to the landing of Columbus on San Salvador; the greater number of them, perhaps not the half of that period. The degree of cultural advancement of the American race from the beginning of the mound building epoch to its close can only be surmised; but there is little reason to believe that the builders of the most ancient mounds in the United States were physically or mentally far different from the Indians found here by De Soto and other early European explorers. Some of them had then become somewhat sedentary, depending as much on agriculture for subsistence as upon the chase; but war was the principal pursuit of all. Wars of extermination, the absorption of weak tribes by the strong, frequent changing of tribal names and locations, was their life history. Mr. Lapham says: "Since the red men have become known to us, numerous tribes have become extinguished, with all their peculiar customs and institutions; yet, as

a whole, the Indian remains. Many tribes have been overrun by others and have united with them as one people. Migrations have taken place; one tribe acquiring sufficient power has taken possession of the lands belonging to another and maintaining its possession. In the course of these revolutions it is not strange that habits and practices, once prevalent in certain places with certain tribes, should become extinct and forgotten.”*

The Winnebagos were first seen by the Jesuit fathers near the mouth of the Fox river of Green Bay, and were then known as Ouimpegonec, or Ouimibegoutz. They were of the Sioux or Dakota stock, and called themselves Ho-chun-ga-ra, or the “trout nation,” and had come from the western ocean, or salt water. Moving southward down Rock river, they came upon the territory of the Illini, who strenuously resented their encroachment, and after years of warfare, finally checked their further advance.† They, however, held possession of the Rock river valley as far down as within forty miles of its junction with the Mississippi until the Black Hawk war in 1832.

Neither space nor the scope of this paper permit prolonged discussion of the very little that is known concerning the origin of the effigy mounds. Within the historic era the territory they occupy has been alternately in the possession—in whole or in part—of the Mascoutins, Kickapoos, Sauks and Foxes, Chippewas and Winnebagos,‡ all of whom enclosed their dead in conical mounds, until they learned by contact with the whites to dig graves; and they all believed the effigy mounds to be natural elevations that had “always been there.”

The most reasonable conclusion warranted by the meagre data obtainable is that the building of effigy mounds in Wisconsin and Illinois was a custom of indigenous inception and growth—for it cannot be traced to an extraneous source—of a small tribe of Indians enjoying a century or more of comparative quietude, then finally overrun, partially exterminated, and the survivors absorbed by a predatory incoming branch of the “Siouan” stock, the building of earthen images abruptly ceased and identity of their builders was soon lost.

*Antiquities of Wisconsin. Pages 29-30.

†The Illinois and Indiana Indians. By Hiram W. Beekwith, Chicago. Fergus Printing Co., 1884. Page 138.

‡Antiquities of Wisconsin. I. A. Lapham. Page 61.

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